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Lamb Feeding at Nebraska Agricultural College

By H. G. GRAMLICH

DURING the past year three experimental projects in lamb feeding have been carried on at the Nebraska Agricultural College. A widespread interest in lamb feeding has developed within the state and the college has, at the request of numerous farmer feeders, taken up in detail the various systems of lamb feeding and experimented with each. Splendid markets during the past several years have tended to stimulate interest and the fact that at both of the sheep feeders' meetings held at the college this year a large number of feeders gathered from representative parts of the state, indicates that this sentiment has been instilled into all feeders and that they are very desirous of bettering their methods where possible and practicable.

Without any question Nebraska should rank as one of the leading states in the feeding of western

lambs. Our vast acreage of alfalfa together with our corn crop in the east half of the state and the sugar beets in the irrigated valleys of the west, gives us feeds at a reasonable cost which are very useful in making mutton.

Early in July, 1915, a load of Chipman lambs from American Falls, Utah, was purchased on the Omaha market by the college. These were pastured in a group for one month. They made a gain on grass of $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. They had cost on the Omaha market \$7.45 per hundred. The shipping expenses

ran the home cost up to \$7.79. However, after pasturing for one month and allowing 3 cents per week per lamb for pasture, we had the 100 pound cost reduced to \$7.09 at the time the lambs were divided and put on experiment.

These lambs were then fed for a period of ninety days. Three lots were run in corn fields, one lot had access to a blue grass pasture, another was allowed to run on rape pasture while two lots were kept in dry lots during

These lambs made 100 pounds gain at a cost of \$5.13 and returned a profit of \$1.22 per head which was the highest profit of any lambs in the experiment.

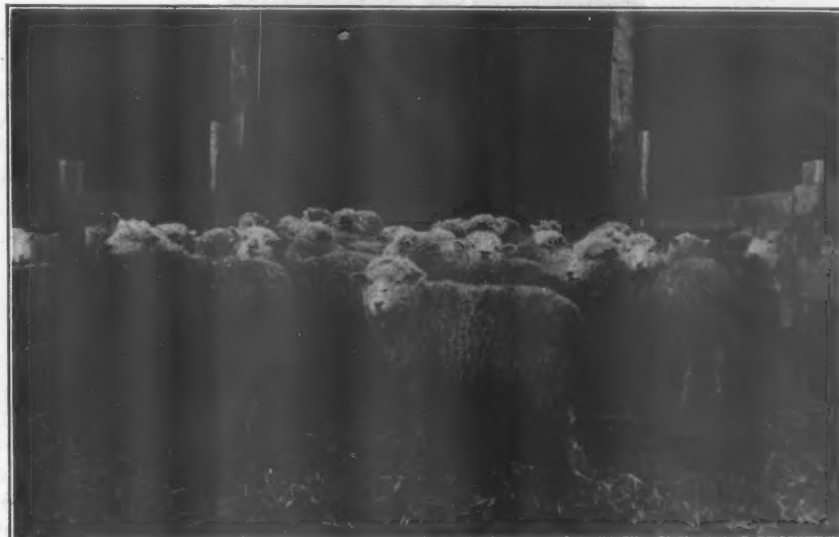
The lambs fed corn and alfalfa hay in the dry lot throughout the ninety days put on 100 pounds gain at a cost of \$6.93 whereas those receiving silage in conjunction with the corn and alfalfa hay put on their gain at a cost of \$6.79 per 100 pounds.

Owing to the fact that we had considerable warm weather during this experiment, the lambs did not make as good a gain as they should have, and doubtless would have done better had they been clipped late in August at the time the experiment started. As it was, the daily gain ran from .18 pound in Lot 5, which was the lot running in the corn field without any additional feed, to .27 pound which was made by

Lot 2, fed corn, alfalfa and silage.

These lambs were a cross between the Rambouillet and Hampshire and were of very good quality. When sold December 6, 1915 they brought \$8.70 per hundred pounds, Omaha.

Late in December, 1915, 314 head of 59-pound lambs were purchased at a cost of \$8.35 per hundred pounds, Omaha. These lambs had as their point of origin Clearmont, Wyoming. They were dipped at the yards and held over one day before shipping to us. The dipping did not seem to set



LOT 8, AT CLOSE OF 40 DAY FEED, GAINED $20\frac{1}{4}$ POUNDS EACH

the entire ninety days, one receiving corn and alfalfa and the other corn, alfalfa and silage.

The most striking feature of the results of this experiment was the economy of gains made by the lot on blue grass pasture. These lambs were fed no grain until the last six weeks of the test. They were then allowed one-third pound of corn per head, daily, for three weeks and were then fed all the corn they wished together with one-third pound oil meal per head daily during the remaining three weeks.

them back and no deaths occurred which were directly attributed to the dipping. In fact, there were only five head lost out of this group during the entire experiment. They were held one week before dividing and putting on experiment. During this time they received a ration of alfalfa and prairie hay.

At the time they were divided and placed on experiment the average weight was sixty-one pounds. Allowing for the expenses incurred in dipping and shipping to Lincoln and the feed consumed during the first week the cost of 100 pounds at the time the experiment was started amounted to \$8.47. The lambs were divided into eleven lots of twenty-eight each.

One lot of these lambs, namely, Lot 8, was fed on the self feeder method. They were allowed a full feed of oil meal right from the start. This was kept before them constantly during the first three days of the test then a small amount of corn was worked in and gradually increased until at the end of three weeks these lambs were consuming two pounds of corn and one-half pound of oil meal per day. At the start they consumed approximately two pounds per day of oil meal. The hay allowed them was prairie hay and during the forty-day test they consumed an average amount of one-third pound per head daily.

These lambs were ripe at the close of the forty-day feeding period and sold locally at \$10.00 per hundred. They made a profit of \$1.45 per head and the cost of gain when fed under this method amounted to \$7.34. The daily feed consumption amounted to one and one-third pounds corn, one pound oil meal and one-third pound prairie hay.

This is a method of feeding which is being practiced by some of our large commercial feeders in Nebraska and we were desirous of securing some data to see just what the cost of gains would be under this method. These lambs were in splendid health throughout the entire test. There was not a sick lamb or a lamb off feed during the entire forty days. However, while the above method is undoubtedly to be

recommended for the man who is purchasing his feed and who desires a very quick finish, it is doubtful if it would be wise for the farmer feeder to practice this method as figures given show that the cost of gain was rather high in this particular lot even though these lambs returned a good profit, which was due, of course, partly to the fact that they were sold to very good advantage.

One of the most disputed questions regarding lamb feeding where corn and alfalfa compose the ration, is whether it pays to allow the lambs all the corn they wish. Two lots of lambs were fed with an idea of securing some data on this. Lot 1 was allowed all of the corn they wished as soon as they were on full feed and Lot



LAMB 203. 30 lb. GAIN IN 40 DAYS' FEED

2 a medium feed of corn, alfalfa being kept before both lots in order that they might eat as much of this as they wished.

The lot receiving the heavy feed of corn consumed an average of one and one-third pounds daily, the lot receiving a medium feed .86 pound. The hay consumption in the two lots was one pound and one and two-thirds pounds, respectively. The daily gain in Lot 1 was .34 pound and in Lot 2, .33 pound. The cost of gain in Lot 1 was \$5.53 and in Lot 2, \$4.90, indicating that the lambs fed only a medium feed of corn made a somewhat more economical gain than those allowed all the corn they wished. The lambs in Lot 2 were started on approximately one-sixth pound of corn per head, daily. This was gradually increased until at the

end of the first month they were consuming one-half pound per day. They were held on this amount for a period of four weeks and then the amount was increased and during the balance of the experiment they were allowed one pound per head daily, at no time being fed more than this amount.

Another lot of lambs was fed corn, alfalfa and silage with the idea of seeing whether the addition of silage to the corn and alfalfa ration was justifiable. The cost of gains in this lot amounted to \$4.95. They were fed practically all the corn they would consume and were comparable with the lambs in Lot 1, hence the addition of silage reduced the cost per 100 pounds gain 58 cents. The silage was fed in quantities amounting to two pounds per head daily the first half of the experiment and one pound per head daily during the remainder.

A problem which has confronted many feeders during recent years has been whether it was economical to purchase mill products and feed in addition to a corn and alfalfa ration. This has been an especially important question since corn has reached such a high price.

With an idea of getting a few figures on the use of supplements Lots 5, 6 and 7 were fed rations consisting of corn and alfalfa with an addition in Lot 5 of one-fifth pound per head daily of oil meal, in Lot 6 one-fifth pound per head daily of cottonseed meal, nut size, and in Lot 7 one-third pound daily of cold pressed cottonseed cake. The daily gain in these three lots was .41 pound, .44 pound and .43 pound, respectively.

When compared with the daily gain of .34 pound in the lot fed corn and alfalfa without a supplement, we find the addition of these protein supplements increased the daily gain considerably. The cost of gain in the three lots was \$5.43, \$5.15 and \$5.18, respectively, as compared with \$5.53 where a heavy feed of corn and alfalfa was the ration and \$4.90 where a medium feed of corn and alfalfa was fed. However, when we consider profit per lamb in this particular test, at least it paid well

to add the protein concentrate. For instance the lot receiving a heavy feed of corn returned a profit of \$2.13, the lot receiving a medium feed, \$2.27, the oil meal group \$2.48, the cottonseed meal group \$2.65 and the cold pressed cottonseed cake group \$2.60.

The prices of these feeds used in the test are given below and should they run considerably higher than we have charged them, the profit, of course, would be proportionately less where they are used. However, we aim to use prevailing prices throughout this region for the feeding period.

The cottonseed meal lambs, namely, Lot 6, were the high profit lambs of the entire experiment. One lamb in

than these had access to an open shed. The lambs fed outdoors went through a comparatively mild winter although there were three rains aggregating one inch moisture during the period and a snow fall approximately ten inches.

The corn consumption in this outdoor lot was greater throughout the entire period, the lambs seemingly having a little keener appetite, the daily consumption amounting to one and one-half pounds of corn for the seventy-five day test. They can be compared with Lot 1 fed under the shed on the same ration. These lambs allowed all the corn they wished consumed an average of only one and one-third pounds per day. The lambs out-

in nine of the ten was a ewe. The above information was secured by means of ear marking the lambs with numbered metal tags.

The lambs were weighed individually three consecutive days at the start of the experiment and the same number of days at the close of the experiment. Some interesting figures were secured regarding these individual lamb gains. For instance, in one lot the high gaining lamb, a wether, made a record of forty-four pounds during the seventy-five-day test, whereas a ewe lamb that weighed sixty-eight pounds at the opening of the experiment weighed only sixty-six pounds at the close, in other words lost two



HOME OF W. S. HANSEN, WOOLGROWER, NEAR COLLINSTON, UTAH

this lot made a gain of forty-nine pounds during the seventy-five day test which is surely a very good gain.

Another lot was fed a ration of hominy feed and alfalfa hay with the purpose in mind of comparing this ration with corn and alfalfa hay. The gains in this lot cost \$5.78 per 100 pounds were the most expensive gains in the experiment although the lambs did well and made a daily average gain of .36 pound. Another lot, fed corn, alfalfa and sliced sugar beets made gains at a cost of \$5.45 and an average daily gain of .37 pound.

One group of lambs was fed in the open with only a wind break for protection whereas each lot of lambs other

doors consumed 1.07 pounds of alfalfa as compared to one pound of alfalfa consumed by the lambs in the shed. The cost of gain was \$5.46 in the lot fed outdoors and the daily gain .38 pound. The profit amounted to \$2.34 per head as compared to \$2.13 for the lambs fed in the shed.

Records were kept on the ewe and wether lambs in entire experiment other than Lot 8 and it was found that the wether lambs averaged a little better in gains. The figures were as follows: 139 ewe lambs made a total gain of 26.91 pounds, 136 wether lambs, a total gain of 29.14 pounds. The high gaining lamb in six of the ten lots was a wether and the low gaining lamb

pounds during the period. This was a healthy lamb and appeared to be all right in every respect but did not make the gain.

March 21, 222 head of these lambs were sold in Omaha at \$11.10 per hundred pounds. Sixty head were held, shorn and fed for thirty-four days. These sixty lambs made an average daily gain of .51 pounds at a cost of \$6.18 per 100 pounds gain. The lambs clipped five pounds of wool which was sold at 30 cents per pound locally. During the first week following clipping they put on an average of 3.96 pounds gain, consequently made almost the weight of the wool back the first week. Sheepmen figure that a

lamb will do this as a rule, at least inside of ten days after clipping.

These lambs were too heavy to hold, however, we were desirous of securing some data regarding this feature and consequently at the time we sold them we had to take a price of \$8.75 per 100 pounds whereas light, clipped lambs were bringing \$9.50 per 100 pounds. As it was, the lambs when all items were figured against them, lost an average of 5 cents per head during the thirty-four-day feeding period, due, of course, to the high price, namely, \$11.10 per 100 pounds at which they were inventoried into the experiment.

A feature of interest regarding this part of the test was the fact that the lambs consumed a large quantity of alfalfa, the average being 1.4 pounds, the average corn consumption being 1.9 pounds.

During the winter experimental work we found that woolled lambs consuming one and one-half pounds corn a day would do well if they would consume one pound of alfalfa hay in addition.

The University proposes to continue the lamb feeding work throughout a series of years to check up results secured during the past two years. While financial returns may not be quite as large as they have been recently, we feel confident that lamb feeding offers one of the safest and most remunerative methods of converting large quantities of feed, especially hay, into marketable products.

UTAH'S HIGHEST WOOL.

Regarding our clip of wool which sold at 32¼ cents will state that it was produced under strictly range condition. At no time in the past have the sheep ever been fed in corrals or fields.

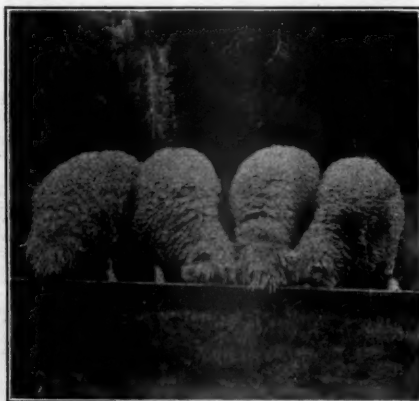
The winter range over which they have grazed is mostly covered with what we call a small black sage mixed with some grass. This class of feed, together with our efforts to keep them in the hills away from dust storms, has produced the wool that commanded the price you state.

Of course, the class of sheep has had a great deal to do with it also.

For the last six years we have used nothing but Cotswold and Lincoln rams, taking great care to buy only rams that seemed in our judgment the best and as a consequence we now have several bands of ewes producing wool of a half and three-eighths blood order that shrinks from 48 to 50 per cent.

For the last two seasons these ewes have not shorn the number of pounds we thought they should shear and we will likely cross them back, one cross at least, to the tight wools again. Otherwise our experience with this class of sheep has been more than satisfactory.

There is another reason why our wool has reached the highest stated price, for a number of year past. That



COTSWOLD STUD RAMS OF DESERET SHEEP CO., BOISE, IDAHO

reason is this. We have refused, no matter what the inducements, to make winter contracts. The wool has always been sold strictly on its merits and we have endeavored to make those merits as high as possible.

We believe that contracting wool is bad business from a sheepman's standpoint. Aside from the money lost it has a tendency, we think, to lessen the quality of wool through careless methods practiced, after contract is made, by a great many sheepmen.

THORLEY BROS., Utah

We invite you to inspect carefully the list of entries for the Salt Lake Ram Sale, August 30 and 31, and September 1 and 2.

HEAVY CONTRACTING IN MONTANA

If Montana reports deserve credence, practically the entire lamb crop of that state will have passed out of growers' hands long before weaning time. O. B. Parham of Billings, who has fed approximately 100,000 head during the past winter and is entitled to the distinction of being the heaviest feeder in the country, estimates that feeders and speculators have already secured options on 90 per cent of the lambs that will be dropped in Montana this season. "The lamb crop is about normal as to numbers," he said. "Fewer ewes were bred than last year because we did not have them, but lambing has been heavy and the percentage will be large. Most of the contracts published range from \$7.00 to \$7.50 per hundredweight. Early in the season \$7.00@7.25 were the going prices, but it is now practically impossible to buy at less than \$7.50. Demand for breeding ewes is already urgent, and it is improbable that good yearling ewes will be available on the Montana range this year at less than \$7.50 per hundredweight."

IDAHO LAMB PROSPECTS.

Most careful inquiry in Idaho indicates that the Idaho lamb crop will be about 20 per cent lighter than last year. This has not been due so much to the loss of lambs as to the fact that the ewes did not get with lamb. At bucking time, the weather was unusually dry and the rams were less active than in most years. In the Twin Falls country, many of the ewes bred were too old or crippled, resulting in a light lamb crop there.

Aside from the short lamb crop, it is certain that the early lambs will move late and may not be very fat. The spring in Idaho has been very cold and dry, resulting in poor feed. At this writing the early lamb bands look to contain many feeders. While good rains fell on May 24th, they were followed by cold nights and poor growing weather.

The Story Of Snowy--An Orphan Lamb

By BILLY BEDAHN

IN the spring of the year Modoc mountain draws to its foothills large numbers of cattle, horses, and sheep. Here they graze until the Modoc range has yielded its deep coverings of snow to the sun, and its hillsides show green instead of white. Then, by degrees, this live stock begins to invade the Modoc's canyons and flats, gradually working up to its grass-matted summits. It is a stock country only, and good for little else; it lies too high for farming; of merchantable timber there is none; and no mineral has yet been found within its boundaries.

Jeff Rodgers, sheep foreman for the Steward & Jones Live Stock Company, was riding the range and looked up at the Modoc country with an appraising eye. "Snow's about gone," he mused, "Grass is good on the south slopes; guess I'll head the outfit for the high hills." He turned his horse and rode back to his headquarter camp.

A campmover, with team and commissary-wagon, met Jeff on the way. "What's on the board for today?" he asked of the foreman.

"Move Jack's stuff up the country a mile or so this evening, and follow him up in the morning with the Mexican's outfit. Let 'em take it easy and keep close to water."

"Got you," the campmover responded, and clucking to his team, he drove on.

Arriving at camp, Jeff gave his men orders that started some thirty thousand head of sheep towards the Modoc. It was a task requiring expert knowledge of the country and the handling of sheep. Routes had to be so planned that each herd would travel on fresh feed; the risk of mixing with other herds must be avoided; water should be available at least once each

day; and the combined movements of those thirty thousand must be so regulated that their daily feeding harvested the country's grasses economically and without waste.

Indeed, each of those thirty thousand sheep could be likened to the mesh of one gigantic, living net—a net that Steward & Jones cast over the Modoc during the summer months, and which they withdrew in the fall filled with mutton and wool. Skilfully handled, the contents of this net would bring them a check written in six figures—a check that represented the grasses and

was the word "sheep" used in any sense except the plural; still rarer was the occurrence of an incident that so established the identity of one animal as to give to it a name and individual recognition. But it did happen—once in a very great while—and the case of Snowy was one of those incidents.

For two days and nights a wee little lamb laid by its mother's side, patiently waiting for her to rise and resume her mother's duties. For two days and nights not a drop of milk had passed into the lamb's stomach, and it was now on the verge of starvation.

But the mother continued to lie quiet, inert—oblivious to her offspring's plaintive bleat and pitiful nudging. And she never would rise again, for she had eaten a poisonous weed and was dead.

The tinkling of bells and the bleating of many sheep aroused the orphan from its lonely death-watch. One of Jeff's herds was trailing past and for a short time the lamb found itself surrounded with mother-ewes and strong, frolicking lambs. Instinct prompted it to rise and wobble from one ewe to the other in search of one that would take the place of its dead

mother. But the right of private ownership—that here found its first and fundamental application—guarded the milk supply, and was jealously maintained by each and every mother. Everywhere the little beggar was met with head lowered to butt and once, a mother, angered by a persistent effort to violate and encroach upon her own lamb's milk-rights, butted the intruder to the ground and sorely trampled its emaciated body.

The herd passed on, and the orphan, discouraged and faint, lay down to die. When the herd's noises had been lost in the distance, a stealthy step ap-



THE BLIND EWE STRUGGLED ON

proached the orphan—just a light movement of the grass—and the lamb found itself looking into the hard, yellow eyes of a coyote. Ordinarily, this would have been the end; a snap of white fangs; a tiny gurgle of blood—and the coyote would begin his feast. But in this instance, Mr. Coyote merely sniffed his find over and turned away with contempt. The little huddle of skin and bones did not even whet his appetite, and he trotted on up the trail, cautiously, in search of a milk-fat lamb worth the killing.

An ancient proverb tells us that misery likes company, and upon the same authority we are informed that birds of a feather will congregate. And it really seems as though these sayings were based upon some fundamental law governing the movements, orbits, and assembly of contemporaries in misfortune. A more hopeless case than that of our orphan's—deserted, and starved to a point inviting the contempt of a carrion eater—can hardly be imagined; yet such a one was now stalking up the trail in the wake of the herd.

It was a lone ewe who, unable to keep up with the herd, was following it the best she could. Getting her direction from the faintest sound of bell or bleat, she picked her way with uncertain steps. Rocks impeded her progress, badgerholes tripped and felled her, and brushthickets took heavy toll of her wool as she floundered through. This last traveler on the sheeptrail approached our orphan guided by chance alone, for she was blind. It was a case where the poisonous weed had not killed outright, but left its victim to wander around in the dark.

Her own lamb had been killed and eaten by coyotes only the night before, and now her udder was painfully swollen with the accumulated milk. In such state she stumbled across our orphan.

The lamb promptly arose and investigated the newcomer. The blind ewe offering no rebuttal, the lamb hastily appointed itself chief custodian of her milk department. Supply and demand perhaps never met under more auspicious circumstances. The ewe was bur-

dened with milk that had no claimant, and the lamb was starving for want of that very milk. The derelict ewe became the orphan's foster mother.

The following day one of Jeff's herders on looking back over the trail, saw a curious sight. A blind ewe was slowly working her way up to the herd, preceded by a very potbellied lamb. The lamb would take a few steps forward, bleat, and wait for the ewe to come up. Then the lamb moved on, and the maneuver of bleating and waiting was repeated. The blind ewe had found in the orphan lamb a guide and pilot.

"Well, I'll be d—d!" ejaculated the herder, and walked over to inspect the little procession more closely. To his



A COYOTE SMELT THE ORPHAN LAMB

experienced eye the history of these two trailers was plain. Though the lamb was now "full as a tick," it still showed signs of its orphanage and attendant privation.

"Made up with that blind biddie—by h—I! And now its toting her around so's to have a steady meal-ticket! Well, I'll see to it that you two stay in the bunch. I'll keep you to show to fellows that says sheep ain't got no sense."

And the herder kept his word. All the way up the Modoc trail he watched the "drags," as he called these two, closely. It was an easy task, because the ewe and lamb stayed always together and well in the herd's tail end,

just managing to keep up with its daily wanderings and at nights, to sneak in on the bedgrounds, always the last ones.

The lamb thrived well on its regular milk diet, and soon gained in weight and size. And one day the herder gave it a name. He noted its fine, snow-white fleece, washed clean by a recent rain and slightly curled in the drying.

"Hello, Snowy!" he greeted the lamb. "Pick up your mammy and hike. You'd look good to a coyote now. S-s-s-s-t—Hike, Snowy!"

And Snowy walked ahead, picking an easy grade on the steep hillside, stopped and bleated, and waited for her blind stepmother to follow.

(To be Continued.)

FAVORS RAM PASTURES.

It is quite refreshing when one is driving around to find a sheep ranch so arranged as to provide a home pasture for the rams. As a general thing, when the rams are through, they are shot off to some out of the way place or sent to the ram herd until they are wanted again. Handled in this manner, they receive no care, the loss is heavy, and they often come up in the fall unfit for use. As a rule sheepmen do not give the ram the care he deserves or ought to have if he is to give the service he is capable of. Very many of our sheepmen could supply a small pasture close to the home ranch, where the ram flock could be cared for during the summer. This would add to the attractiveness of the ranch and mean that the rams would always be well cared for. It is probable that a light lamb crop is more often due to failure of rams to work than to any shortcoming of the ewes. As the use of mutton bred rams increases, we must give them better care.

C. X. JENES.

We shall be greatly surprised if we do not have at least 1500 sheepmen in Salt Lake City for our annual ram sale.

An Empire Below the Level of the Sea

By E. R. McCLURE

THOUSANDS of years ago a body of water, which we know as the Gulf of California, extended far north of the present Mexican boundary into what is now known as the State of California. The Colorado River, draining the great section of the Rocky Mountain region, carried annually millions of tons of sediment which was deposited as it emptied into the Gulf of California. This deposit gradually cut off the northern part of the gulf until there was formed an inland sea of salt water known as the Salton Sea. Having no source of supply, this sea was gradually reduced by evaporation until a desert of sand and silt below sea-level remained. This vast tract is what is now known as the "Imperial Valley." The valley consists of 600,000 acres in California, and about as much more in the Mexican state of Baja (Lower) California—of which 400,000 acres in the United States and over 100,000 in Mexico are now under irrigation. The slope of the land is imperceptibly to the north, being about sea-level at the International boundary line and almost 300 feet lower in the northern part of the valley; this affords an ideal drainage for the irrigation system, which has transformed the desert into the most productive region known. This wonderful change has taken place in less than fifteen years. In 1902 the Southern Pacific Railroad built a branch line extending southward from Imperial Junction, a distance of forty miles, and in these few short years under the magic influence of irrigation, the agriculture of the valley has been highly developed, and the population

has grown to over 50,000 with half dozen up-to-date cities.

The water which has caused and is still causing this wonderful development is taken from the Colorado River near Yuma, Arizona, just north of the Mexican boundary. Then, to avoid a mountain, the canal extends southward through Mexico, a distance of about fifty miles, before it reenters the United States. The main canal supplies both the Mexican and the California portions of the valley. It is estimated that the water of the Colorado River is sufficient to irrigate an area of 5,000,000 acres, so no apprehension of a wa-

trouble in cultivation. The water from the canals also supplies the valley for domestic use. It is settled and also filtered for the supply of the cities. Artesian water has been struck in the vicinity of Holtville at a depth of 2000 feet. Numerous wells have been bored in other parts of the valley to a great depth without finding water. In Imperial irrigation even extends to many of the roads, they being built with a levee in the center, and the two sides being flooded, and used alternately.

Imperial Valley could rightly claim the title of "Sunny Imperial," the rainfall being almost a minus quantity; usually four or five cloudy days accompanied by two or three showers during the year, the balance of the time warm, balmy days under blue skies follow each other in monotonous succession. Formerly temperatures of 130 degrees were not unknown during the months of June to September. The extensive area under cultivation and irrigation seems to have effected a

change in the climate; many of the residents claiming that it has reduced the summer temperature as much as 15 degrees, and a temperature of 110 degrees to 115 degrees is not unbearable, due to the very low humidity of the atmosphere. Six months of the year the climate is delightful; warm, sunny days and cool nights, and many winters, frosts are almost unknown. This combination of climate, soil and unlimited water for irrigation has made Imperial Valley the most fertile section in the world.

The valley first became noted for its production of early vegetables, melons, etc. As the area under cultivation was



HOME OF E. A. BULLARD, WOOLGROWER, NEAR WOODLAND, CALIFORNIA

ter famine is felt; indeed, the fear of too much water and the flooding of the valley which might be caused by the breaking of the protecting levees is of more vital interest to the settler; such a catastrophe happened in the spring of 1905, causing great damages. The crest of the flood water of the river reaches Yuma about the middle of June each year.

The State Experiment Farm, located in the valley, has estimated that under regular irrigation, twenty tons of silt are deposited annually per acre; this tends to maintain the fertility of the land although in some sections the hardening of the silt is causing some

increased, the staple forage crop, alfalfa, was sown in ever increasing acreage. The alfalfa harvest is almost a continuous affair, as it is cut eight or nine times from the first of March to the first of December, usually producing about eight tons per acre annually. During the so-called winter months, it furnishes pasturage for large numbers of cattle, sheep and hogs. One acre will carry one cow, ten sheep or eight hogs the year round. With the advent of alfalfa, dairying has become one of the leading industries, and Imperial has taken the lead of all California counties in the production of butter, about 8,000,000 pounds being shipped annually. Most of the dairymen also feed large numbers of hogs, about 200,000 being marketed every year. About 60,000 head of range cattle are fattened on alfalfa, cottonseed meal and hulls. The present supply of feeders comes mostly from Arizona. Formerly, Mexican cattle from the mountain valleys of Lower California, and the delta land which is watered by the annual overflow of the Colorado River, were available. Due to political conditions in Mexico, the number of cattle has been steadily decreasing until the supply of feeders has been exhausted.

From 75,000 to 100,000 head of sheep are wintered in the valley, many breeding ewes being purchased every fall. The usual plan is to have the lambs dropped in the fall and early winter, both lambs and ewes being shipped to the Los Angeles market during the early spring months. This has been a very good proposition when it has been possible to obtain ewes; \$6.00 to \$7.00 per head being the usual price received for the earliest lambs. Shearing is done twice a year, in February and October. What would a Montana or Wyoming sheepman think of raising lambs where there is no frost or rainfall? Bloating is very rare among both sheep and cattle. The one complaint of the sheepman is that his ewes become too fat to keep more than one year.

The growing of cotton has become a leading industry during the last few years, especially on the Mexican side of

the boundary where the land can be leased in large tracts, and Chinese labor can be used, thus cutting down expenses materially, both the short staple (Mebane) and long staple (Durango) being raised. The production averages about a bale (500 pounds) per acre, and about 1000 pounds of seed from which is extracted cottonseed oil, and the pressed residue or cake is sold as a Commercial feed. Imperial Valley is the source of most of the cottonseed cake fed by the sheepmen of the Northwest. The most surprising thing to a cotton planter from the southwestern states is that the crop is only reseeded every other year. The old plants are cut out in March and the water turned on which caused the old



CAUGHT ON THE DAVIS & WILLIAMS' RANCH
DEER LODGE, MONTANA

roots to sprout. By August the crop is again ready to pick, and the picking is continuous until the following February or March. A cotton field is a beautiful sight, both when in bloom or after the bolls have opened. Quite an area is devoted to the production of early table grapes. Citrus fruits are also grown to a considerable extent; lemons and grape fruit doing especially well, but the oranges are of an inferior quality. The date and olive tree are also a common sight in the valley.

Land in Imperial Valley is classified as soft, medium and hard, and sells from \$100 to \$400 per acre according to quality and location. There is some alkali, but not sufficient in most localities to prove detrimental to agriculture.

Twenty miles south of the barbed wire fence, which marks the International boundary, is the 'Laguna-Salada,' a lake fifteen miles by sixty miles, which has been formed by the overflow of the Colorado River. This region is a sportsman's paradise, as in winter wild geese and ducks abound.

The population of the valley has been drawn from all parts of the United States; and with the Jap and Hindoo laborer, the the easy-going cotton-picking negro, the sun-immune Indian and the Mexican with his broad sombrero give a stranger the impression of a mixed population. The Mexican Greaser and his Gringo neighbor usually get along very well, except in the saloons of Mexicali, across the border where the most of the bibulously inclined go to quench their thirst. Many of the white people take advantage of the good auto roads and spend much of the hot weather along the coast at San Diego, 140 miles distant. When the railroad, which is now under course of construction between El Centro in the valley and San Diego is completed, the heat will have no further terrors for the residents, as a few hours will take them to the most equable climate in the United States.

The Imperial Valley may ultimately become a wonderful sheep country. On its irrigated lands it could easily support all the sheep owned in the state of Wyoming and the climate would permit lambing any month in the year. Already the lamb industry is developing in that section. Last fall many carloads of ewes went from Montana to the Imperial Valley. It may be that on account of the high temperature a special type of ewe may be needed, but that fat lambs can be cheaply raised on these wonderful pastures has already been demonstrated.

IDAHO RANCH SOLD.

R. N. Stanfield, of Pendleton, Oregon, recently purchased the sheep outfit of McLeod and McPherson, of Caldwell, Idaho. The deal involved a small tract of land and 20,000 sheep.

Wool Growing In Australia

By R. H. HARROWELL

ALTHOUGH the Australian Wool year does not close officially till the thirty-first of June, the bulk of the business has now been done and it is interesting to look back over the year and note its most prominent features.

It has been a year of wonderful prices and the official organ of the Trade in New South Wales has recently come out with what it calls its Roll of Honor. This is in reality a list of clips which have been sold by members of the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association during the past season at

referred to (every one of which was handled by a member of the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association):

Price	No of Clips sold.
44 cents	1
43½ cents	2
42½ cents	1
42 cents	6
41½ cents	2
41 cents	5
40½ cents	8
40 cents	18
39½ cents	21

the Franco-Prussian war for anything approaching it, and then very little wool was sold in the "grease," so that no real comparison is possible.

The previous "boom" year (1899-1900) has been beaten out of sight. A comparison of record prices brought up to date will be interesting:

	1899-1900	1915-1916
Greasy Merino fleece.....	39	42½
Greasy Merino pieces.....	33	36
Greasy Merino lambs.....	30½	36½
Greasy Merino necks.....	30½	37½
Greasy Merino bellies.....	26	29



HEADQUARTERS, BALDWIN SHEEP CO., NEAR HAY CREEK, OREGON

prices realizing from 39 cents and upwards.

It comprises no less than 110 brands, which have equalled or beaten the previous record. When 39c was secured for greasy wool in Sydney in 1899, few people expected to see that price equalled again, yet it has this season been equalled by 46 clips, and bested by 64 clips. A further analysis of the sales which have taken place reveals the fact that no less than 548 clips have sold at 36 to 44c this season. Last season 36c was the record price—this season 109 clips sold at 36c and 439 clips beat last season's top mark. Appended is a summary of the 548 clips

39 cents	46
38½ cents	34
38 cents	47
37½ cents	76
37 cents	82
36½ cents	90
36 cents	100
Total	548

These figures go to make plain what a remarkable selling period has been experienced. Such a galaxy of high prices has never been secured previously since wool selling in Australia reached a position of importance. We have to go back to the "seventies" of last century to the "boom" following

Greasy Crossbred fleece.....	35½	44
Greasy Comeback fleece.....	35½	42
Greasy Crossbred lambs.....	26	34
Scoured Merino fleece.....	61	66
Scoured Merino pieces.....	56½	63½
Scoured Merino bellies.....	52½	49
Scoured Merino lambs.....	49½	43
Scoured Merino locks.....	44½	40½
Scoured Crossbred	48	54

The following is a summary of the business done in the Australian centers to date as compared with the corresponding period of last year:

	1915-1916	1914-1915
	Bales	Bales.
Sydney	657,164	392,081
Melbourne	241,312	224,250

Brisbane	208,007	115,057
Adelaide	111,836	88,397
Geelong	85,900	78,249
Tasmania	14,750	23,392
Total	1,319,969	921,426

While the above prices and the quantities sold reveal a very satisfactory year, it does not necessarily follow that pastoral matters are booming. There are still very large areas suffering from drought, though recent rains have to some extent reduced such areas. On some properties in Queensland the drought has proved so severe that even heavy rains have produced no result at all. No feed has come up, and it is estimated that it will take a long time for such holdings to recover their carrying capacity. However at time of writing further useful rains are falling so considering Australia's predeliction for droughts I suppose matters are fairly normal.

Labor as usual, is the thorn in the side of the pastoral industry, and despite all the increases that have been granted to shearers and shed hands during recent years the all powerful A. W. U. (Australian Workers' Union) has framed a new log for workers in the pastoral industry.

During the coming season this log will be submitted to members at stations and shearing sheds and if they authorize it, demands for such alterations and increases will be made on the employers and various pastoral associations.

If these demands are not conceded the whole matter in dispute regarding the employment of all temporary and permanent employees in the industry will be referred to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for settlement.

The chief claims are:

Shearing.

The rates for shearing flock sheep in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, \$5.00 per 100.

Stags and rams over six months, \$14.50 per 100.

Stud ewes and lambs \$10.00 per 100.

Day rate for shearing stud ewes and

lambs to be not less than \$4.85 per day, with everything found.

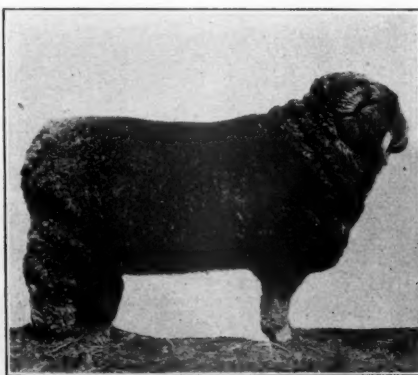
Comb and cutter or shears allowance, 24c per 100.

In all agreements 20 per cent, to be the difference between the minimum and the maximum number of sheep to be shorn in all agreements.

44-Hour Week.

Forty-four hours to constitute a week's work, not more than eight hours to be worked per day. The day to consist of two 4-hour runs, to be worked between 8 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. with a interval from 12 noon to 1:30 p. m. for dinner.

Rates for shearing in West Australia and Tasmania, \$6.00 per 100 and found, or \$7.50 per 100 where not found.



MAJESTIC, OWNED BY F. S. KING BROS.,
LARAMIE, WYOMING

Shed Hands.

Penner-up and yardmen \$15.00 per week and found, and traveling fare.

All other shed hands \$15.00 per week and found, and traveling fares.

On specified runs hands to be paid their wages while traveling between sheds; 15 miles to constitute a day's travel when not conveyed by the employer.

Hours of Work.

Forty-four hours to constitute a week's work, divided into two 4-hour runs from Monday to Friday, inclusive, and four hours on Saturday. Work to commence at 8 a. m. and cease at 5:30 p. m. with an interval from 12 noon to 1:30 p. m. for dinner.

Crutching Rates—Without Rations.

For crutching between the legs, \$1.50

per 100; crutching between the legs and over the tail, \$1.75 per 100.

Where wiggging and ringing is done with crutching, 35 cents per 100 extra.

Where wiggging or ringing is done only \$1.50 per 100.

With Rations.

For crutchings between legs only \$1.25 per 100. Crutching between legs and over tail \$1.62 per 100. Where wiggging and ringing is done with crutching 35 cents per 100 extra.

Where wiggging or ringing is done only \$1.25 per 100.

Day Rates and Rations.

Four dollars and eighty-five cents per day, or any part of a day. Should rain fall in the night the sheep in the shed to be crutched.

The employer to be compelled to find food during the lost time in wet weather.

Cook.

Cooks to receive \$1.50 per man per week employer to have sheep killed. Cooks for fewer than 10 men to be paid a minimum of \$15.00 per week, owner making up that amount after shearers have paid award rate.

Station Hands.

Station boundary riders, \$9.75 and found; camels, \$1.85; mules and donkeys, \$1.25 per week extra.

Bullock drivers, horse drivers, camel drivers, mule and donkey driver \$10.00 per week and found, and \$2.50 per week extra when on the road.

Stockman, \$12.50 and found; head stockman, \$4.85 per week extra.

Gardener, \$10.00 and found.

Married couple, \$750.00 and double rations.

Musterers, rabbit poisoners, pick and shovelmen, and general station hands, \$12.50 per week and found.

Cooks, \$14.75 per week and found.

Sheep drovers \$12.00 per week and found; cattle drovers, \$14.50 per week and found.

Horse breakers, \$7.50 per head and found.

Where stations hands are called upon to watch at night they be paid at the rate of 60 cents per hour.

Cattle drovers to be paid \$19.50 per week for forward trip and \$10.00 for

back trip in the above mentioned districts.

Water boilers \$12.00 per week and \$2.50 extra for No. 3 district.

Stretches for Drovers.

Black labor to be paid the same as white labor.

Organizers and Union officials to have access to all stations at all reasonable hours.

Drovers and station workers to be provided with tents and stretchers.

That where drovers work short-handed they should demand that the extra money be paid them until another hand comes along.

The foregoing should interest sheep-owners in your country who are close-

land holders, that pastoralists are investing their capital outside the Commonwealth, or are putting it into bricks and mortar in the big cities whereas it should be kept at its legitimate use, i. e., developing the Pastoral Industry.

IN THE JOHN DAY VALLEY, OREGON

In this favored John Day Valley, notwithstanding the severe winter and large amount of snow (which was a benefit to us), we wintered 8,000 sheep very successfully with a loss of scarcely one per cent. A band of five-year-old Merino ewes lambled in sheds in February gave an average of about

fall delivery. I think they may bring around \$5.00; they are in prime condition. One mixed band of yearling Merinos brought \$4.75 about five weeks ago.

I have not heard of any wool sales so far in this valley. Shearing began two days ago up the valley. We hope to begin in about ten days. We have good sheep to shear, all fine Merinos. Sheep are diminishing tremendously in these parts; there is just half the number there was a year ago, and flockmasters generally are getting uneasy on account of the difference the new homestead laws may make, although they realize it will only be a short time after the settlers have acquired title



THE HOME OF C. H. WILLIAMS, WOOLGROWER, DEER LODGE, MONTANA

ly following Australian methods of wool production.

It remains to be seen of course whether the A. W. U. demand will be granted. The pastoralists are sure to oppose some of them—and it will then rest with the court to decide. Past experience has proved however that no matter what concessions the workers receive, there is always the incessant demand for more, and the pastoral industry is harassed very seriously by this continual unrest.

Further the Labor Governments by fixing prices, and proposing to naturalize various industries, and meddling, too, with land tenures, have engendered such a feeling of insecurity among

90 per cent. They were bred to Lincoln rams, and the lambs are nearly as large as their mothers. We have sold about 1300 yearling Merino wethers for \$4.25, June delivery. Three bands of ewes (Merinos), just finished lambing on the range, will average about eighty per cent, maybe better.

The range is in good condition and is rapidly getting seeded down to "filaree," which makes splendid feed. Abundance of water in all the creeks is an immense advantage and help.

My sheepmen neighbors all sold their lambs last fall, so there are not many for sale in this neighborhood. I am holding my aged ewes with Lincoln lambs for late summer or early

that they will sell to the original grazers.

However, so far, so good, and the present is encouraging.

Your paper is much appreciated and passed on.

MRS. LILLIAN MacRAE.

IDAHO FALLS WOOL SOLD.

Woolgrowers in the vicinity of Idaho Falls, Idaho, had pooled 100,000 fleeces, of which 10,000 fleeces were fine and the balance crossbred. Recently all the crossbred, 90,000 fleeces, sold at 31½ cents, but the clips containing the fine wool were rejected.

AROUND BANHART, TEXAS.

The future prospect for the sheep in this section is the best that this country has ever seen. The lamb crop was very small this year due to the dry winter and a very severe cold rain which fell on the last day of March and the first of April, killing nearly all the lambs that had already dropped. I think lambs will bring around \$5.00 per head this fall.

The wool clip is going to be light, but I think we are going to get a good price for it. Some have already refused thirty cents, but I have heard of a clip selling for 22½ cents and am sure we will get between 20 and 30 cents for the most of it.

The range is in very good condition but needs rain.

There are not many sheep selling now, and wont be until we get more rain, but I think they will bring a good price when they do start. Ewes will bring around \$8.00 and maybe more.

W. F. COATES & SONS, Texas.

COYOTES SCARCE IN NEVADA.

The crusade carried on through the columns of your paper and the efforts of the nation, states and counties are having a telling effect on the predatory animals. In this section coyotes were never known in twenty years to be so scarce. It is a pleasure to live and run stock in a section where you are not annoyed by continual loss and have to be always on guard against predatory animals.

I have range lambed a band of 1000 ewes this April with the help of one man, where generally I used three men, making 97 per cent which is considerably more than an average marking this year here. In most cases the markings were around sixty per cent on account of about forty per cent of the ewes being dry. Shearing is going on now, and the sheep are shearing light. Feed is good, and we are expecting our lambs fat early. We are short of shearing hands.

JOHN MADDEN, Nevada.

FEEDING SILAGE TO SHEEP.

At Weiser, Idaho, the Butterfield Live Stock Company has erected two large silos, each of 150 tons capacity. The silos are constructed of cement fifteen feet by forty feet with a framework between them as is shown by the illustration. On the rich bottom lands around Weiser, Mr. Butterfield has been very successful raising corn and this led to the construction of the silos. Mr. Butterfield was in search of a cheap sheep feed that would at the same time keep the stock growing rapidly and he has found silage to fill the bill. In discussing the silage question with Mr. Butterfield, he said: "These silos have proved very satisfactory and I would have erected two more this spring had it not been for the unsettled



SILOS ON BUTTERFIELD RANCH, WEISER, IDAHO

state of affairs regarding the public range. Last winter I fed 1,000 sheep on silage and alfalfa for seventy days, and I have never seen sheep grow as fast or do as well in every particular. We fed the yearlings around three and a half pounds of silage a day and did not lose a single one from the silage. I had heard that sheep were hard to start on silage so when we fed them the first load, I had barley scattered over it to get them to eat the silage. This was unnecessary as they cleaned it up quickly and wanted more. At no time was there any trouble getting them to eat it.

"Silage is the cheapest feed we have ever fed as I estimate that the total cost of growing the corn and putting

it in the silo did not exceed \$1.50 a ton. We raised twenty tons of fodder per acre and have never raised less than fifteen tons per acre. I do not know that corn makes the best silage, but it certainly yields the heaviest tonnage per acre and hence furnishes the cheapest feed. I have not tried it with the ewes and lambs, but it should prove an ideal feed for them. I had intended to erect two more silos from which to feed the ewes next winter, but since the public land question is so unsettled, I shall not do so this year."

ALFALFA DAMAGED BY FROST.

The unusually cold weather of the second week of May has caused enormous damage in most of the Intermountain country. In Utah, Idaho, and Nevada, fruit of all kinds has been greatly damaged and most of it entirely destroyed. Even the alfalfa did not escape. In the states mentioned, it has been heavily frosted and in order to save anything, much of it had to be cut about two weeks before it was ready. The price of alfalfa in Salt Lake City has reached \$28.00 a ton, and it is hard to get at that. The alfalfa crop has received such a set-back that it is bound to be very short. No doubt the man who contracts his hay early for next winter's feeding will get it the cheapest. But he should be careful about feeding this frozen hay.

ADVANCE IN ARMY WOOLEN CLOTH PRICES

The scarcity of wool and dyes is well reflected in the prices being paid for woolen cloth for the army and navy uniforms. These goods are always bought under contracts let by sealed bid. We offer a table herewith, showing the prices paid last year and the lowest bids made this year on the same goods:

	1916	1915
11 oz. Blue Flannel per yard	\$1.74	\$1.46
30 oz. Overcoating per yard	4.56	3.50
18 oz. Navy Blue per yard	2.87	1.45

Future of Sheep Industry Bright

By "COURT" KLEMAN

I BELIEVE that the statement may be made without fear of successful contradiction that the sheep business has gone on a permanently prosperous basis. Forecasting is always dangerous to the reputation of the forecaster, but what I said in the Breeders Gazette nearly two years ago on this subject has been abundantly verified by what has happened meanwhile. I claim no particular talent in this respect and in making that forecast merely voiced current trade conviction. There were some skeptics it is true, but the calamity howlers have been effectively silenced. Since free trade went into effect, we have been afforded an opportunity to realize that a deficiency in supply of both wool and mutton exists not only in the United States but all over the world and it is a deficiency not likely to be remedied at an early date. Long-range forecasting is to be de-

preciated but at this juncture it may be safely ventured and unless something calamitous comes out of a clear sky, flock owners are assured of a lengthy period of remunerative prices.

The era of bonanza feeding has passed and mutton finishing will hereafter be mainly a ranch and farm proposition. In its very nature feeding on a large scale was doomed to early extinction. It was a highly speculative practice and if the losses it entailed could have been computed, the figures would have been staggering. It was an ephemeral condition due to cheap feed and a surplus of western stock. In the days when more than half a

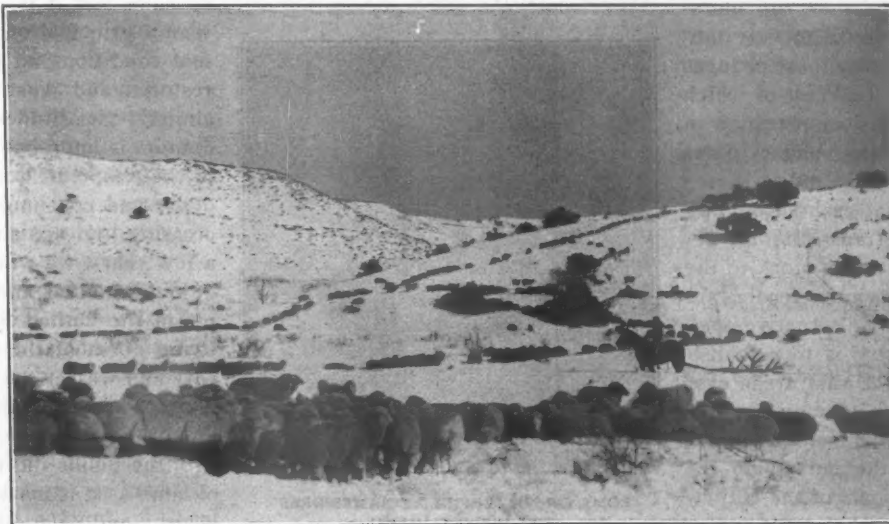
million sheep and lambs were fed each winter around St. Paul, Minnesota, and extensive finishing operations were carried on elsewhere, screening or mill waste were worth only \$5.00@6.00 per ton, and Montana had a congestion of ovine population that could be relieved in no other way. Bonanza feeding was spectacular, but under new conditions is impossible.

During the past decade the whole business has been revolutionized. Range has been curtailed and early lambing over much of the West is now an economic necessity. A larger per-

now witnessing an unprecedented scramble west of the Missouri River for a slice of the 1916 lamb crop. The East has failed to avail itself of the opportunity to get back into sheep husbandry, giving the western grower a practical monopoly. The feeder thus finds himself in a position where he must accept a hazard. Last year the so-called big feeders were afraid of prices and permitted a host of amateurs mostly farmer feeders to get possession of nearly all the thin sheep and lambs available. The winter's operations were very profitable and those

who side stepped the opportunity have nursed red-eyed regret. They are now determined to be in business next winter and with that intent have been making the earliest and best market for western lambs the breeder has ever experienced. At the middle of May it was estimated that 75 per cent of the Montana lamb crop had been

contracted and in other lamb raising states purchases were on an unprecedented scale. Eastern feeders have been taking time by the forelock, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana being responsible for much of this early buying. A cry has been raised that high prices for thin stock have put the feeding business on a hazardous basis, which may be true, but the feeder is in a position where he must accept hazard. However, with continuance of industrial activity this hazard will be more imaginary than real. The safety of the feeder lies in the fact that the American people are eating lamb as they never did before,



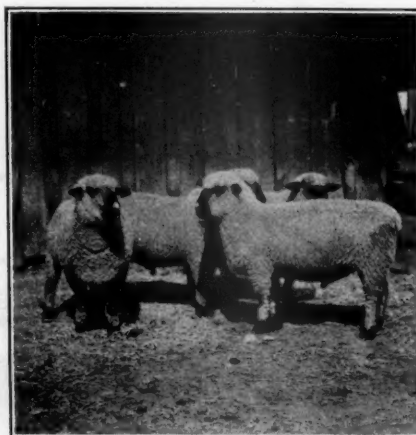
DRAGGING A TRAIL WITH A CEDAR TREE IN 24 INCHES OF SNOW ON THE EAST SIDE OF GREEN RIVER, UTAH, ON FEBRUARY FIRST.

centage of the lamb crop now goes direct to the killer and in a keen competition for feeder stock the spread between the two classes has narrowed; in other words, there are no more cheap feeding sheep or lambs. The farm feeder has to a large extent displaced the man who handled the stuff by the trainload. In the Missouri valley sheep feeding has become popular with farmers by reason of its profit and soil improvement results. Iowa has become one of the greatest feeding states and feeders east of Chicago are experiencing more difficulty each season in filling their barns. As a result of this scarcity of feeding stock we are

and that production has fallen several laps behind consumptive demand. My opinion is that the future warrants optimism, both by the breeder and feeder. That there is abundant incentive for expansion of breeding operations is indisputable. The whole business is on a sound, healthy and enduring basis. Sheep paper is good collateral and the man who has a place to keep a flock, the feed to carry it and a knowledge of sheep handling cannot lose money.

Getting into the sheep business is a different proposition to that of a decade back, which is additional assurance of security. Ewes worth \$3.00@4.00 per head then, now cost \$7.00@9.00. The industry has reached the stability stage and its recent mutations are so numerous as to defy tabulation. Notable among these changes is winter feeding in the West of which we have an excellent demonstration in Montana. Alfalfa and sugar beets have made this possible, and it is reasonable to expect that each succeeding year will find the trans-Missouri region contributing less thin stock to the supply needed for winter feeding in the cornbelt. The only alternative open to the eastern country is to establish flocks. Breeding over vast areas east of the Missouri is no chimerical idea, but I doubt if the ewe band will gain a footing there in the immediate future. So far as that part of the United States east of the one hundredth meridian is concerned, wool and mutton production will be on a feeding rather than a breeding basis, and this gives the Western flockmaster assurance of continuance of competition and high prices. Not that the eastern half of the United States is incapable of raising sheep. On the other hand, it has almost unlimited possibilities. Such states as Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota could produce lambs by the million head annually, having an ideal climate with abundance of feed, but at present no development of that nature can be detected. Farmers in the grain belt are clamorous for thin western lambs and their needs will make a stable market right along.

Conditions in the West do not indicate any considerable increase in production, at least not sufficient to adversely influence values. Idaho is our principal producing state. Neither California nor Nevada contribute a large number of lambs to the commercial supply, in fact the Pacific coast is able to provide a local market for most of the stuff raised west of Idaho and Utah. In the Southwest, Arizona and New Mexico are doing some improvement, producing better, if not more lambs, which is a commendable policy. Texas does not seem disposed to expand its sheep industry materially, Wyoming is about keeping even, and Montana has barely concluded liquidating. It will be logical to expect current high prices to stim-



SOME OF BUTTERFIELD'S HAMPSHIRE
AT WEISER, IDAHO.

ulate the industry and restore the sheep, but natural and economic obstacles must be taken into the reckoning and they are many. New conditions mean a better market for lambs raised on the plains than formerly, but settlers who have broken up that range are not sheep handlers. When we consider present phenomenal prices, it is surprising that everybody is not anxious to own a live flock. Not many years have elapsed since we were selling lambs by the thousand on the Chicago market at \$3.50@4.00 per hundredweight, and the best of them had to take \$4.25@5.00. It is true the record of the sheep business has been one of booms and busts, but I do not be-

lieve past history will repeat itself as the period of excess production has gone. The nomadic sheep band of the West was largely responsible for market demoralization and that method of handling flocks is now economically impossible. The opprobrium attached to the business has disappeared and we now realize that the panic into which growers were thrown when free trade was forced on them was unwarranted. It was responsible for frantic liquidation and market demoralization of which present high prices are the logical sequence. Those who had the nerve to stick to their flocks and were in a position to do so are now being amply rewarded.

Wool is still an important source of revenue, but it is a by-product rather than a principal one. Even when normal conditions all over the world are restored and Australia recovers from climatic vicissitudes, excess wool production is improbable. The population of the temperate zone is growing more dense and consumption of wool is increasing by leaps and bounds. Within a few years, we will have a population of one hundred and fifty million people in the United States, the majority living north of the latitude of Kansas City and wearers of woollen clothing all the year around. This population will be a mutton eating one. Only a few years ago, the public did not know the taste of lamb as it is marketed now, but that healthy and palatable meat has largely superseded the mutton of former generations and even at prices that look prohibitive, it has had a broad market. No more convincing evidence of the permanence of lamb trade can be desired than the readiness with which it has been absorbed during the past year at the highest prices consumers have ever been required to pay.

The greatest and best proposition the live stock business offers is wool and mutton production. Despite past vicissitude, profits have been enormous, especially when intelligently carried on. Senator W. A. Drake, of Colorado, who this winter marketed his twenty-fifth crop told me that he encountered loss only one season dur-

ing a quarter of a century. Can anybody specify a business with such a record? I commend this industry to the farmers of the United States as a sure thing. As a soil renovator the sheep has no equal and wherever flocks receive intelligent handling, owners are remunerated. Sheep raising communities are prosperous. The product has a daily cash market. The sheep yields two crops annually, one wool, the other lambs and one pays the entire expense. Whether the breeder sells his lambs ready for the butcher or in thin flesh, he has a buyer with a bid on his tongue whenever he is ready to listen. You keep a hog a year at heavy expense for feed before fit for market, but preparation of a lamb is a matter of merely a few months. Success with sheep means "Knowing how," however, and the novice had better acquire skill before plunging.

I do not believe foreign competition is to be a menace to the American sheep raiser. A world's supply deficiency must be reckoned with, frequent droughts in Australia restrict output in that quarter and Argentina like the United States is working from a pastoral to an agricultural basis. But demand in this country is for palatable, fresh-killed lambs, and nothing else will fill the bill. Frozen mutton is not wanted and will never be a serious competitor of home-raised, fresh-killed product. Any farmer or ranchman in a position to handle a band of ewes may invest in such stock, even at present prices with a conviction that the money has been put in a good place. There need be no equivocation or evasion in making the forecast, the sheep business is on a basis of permanent prosperity.

A LIGHT LAMB CROP.

We have been making some efforts to determine the possible extent of the early lamb crop in Western states. The information we have received indicates that the crop of early lambs is below the average. In several sections a very poor lambing has been made and in no section have we heard of anything above the average.

LAMB FEEDING IN TEXAS.

The Texas Experiment Station has recently conducted a sheep feeding and breeding experiment to determine the profit in lamb feeding, as well as the breed of ram that gave the best returns when mated with range bred Rambouillet ewes. They purchased 150 good aged Rambouillet ewes and divided them into six even lots of twenty-five head each. At a cost of from \$20 to \$25 a registered Shropshire, Southdown, Hampshire, Rambouillet, Lincoln, Karakule ram were purchased. One of these rams was bred to each pen of ewes. In commenting on this experiment, Professor Jones writes:

"On January 18, eighty-three head of lambs were shipped out of Spur to the



TWO COST NO MORE THAN ONE IF THE FEED IS GOOD.

Fort Worth market. These lambs were sold on the market January 20, at \$9.90 per hundred, the highest price ever paid for lambs on the Fort Worth market at that season of the year. The lambs were all equally well finished and the packers bid the same price on the entire lot. Of the lambs included in this shipment, the Lincoln-Rambouillet cross weighed the heaviest and dressed out the highest percentage. The lambs averaged 80.6 pounds on the market. Six hundred and fifty-nine dollars and ninety-seven cents was received for this shipment of eighty-three lambs, all selling at \$9.90 except one cull Rambouillet.

"The thirty-six head of lambs, rep-

resenting the several crosses, were exhibited at the National Feeders and Breeders' Show at Fort Worth in March, and made a very creditable showing. It afforded the first opportunity to compare Texas-raised cross-bred lambs resulting from the crossing of the several mutton rams on Rambouillet range ewes. Each of the crosses presented a very creditable appearance, and the judge experienced no little difficulty in selecting the champion pen. The Lincoln-Rambouillet cross was awarded first premium, with the Hampshire-Rambouillet cross a close second. The Lincoln sold for 11c per pound and dressed out 52 per cent, an excellent dressing percentage for lambs bearing such heavy fleeces. The Hampshire-Rambouillet lambs which were awarded second premium in the pens of five class, dressed 49.1 per cent.

"Following are the weights and sales prices of the show lambs:

Lincoln cross	.....122 pounds, 11c.
Hampshire cross	.....126 pounds, 10½c.
Southdown cross	.....111.6 pounds, 10½c.
Shropshire cross	.....108 pounds, 10c.
Karakule cross	.....111.6 pounds, 10c.
Straight Rambouillet	...103 pounds, 10c.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES.

Lambs.

Good Caul Lambs	.....@18
Round Dressed Lambs	.....@19
Saddles, Caul	.....@20
R. D. Lamb Fores	.....@16
Caul Lamb Fores	.....@15
R. D. Lamb Saddles	.....@22
Lamb Fries, per lb.	.....@20
Lamb Tongues, each	.....@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	.....@12

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	.....@15
Good Sheep	.....@16
Medium Saddles	.....@16½
Good Saddles	.....@17
Good Fores	.....@15
Medium Racks	.....@13½
Mutton Legs	.....@16
Mutton Loins	.....@11½
Mutton Stew	.....@12
Sheep Tongues, each	.....@ 2½
Sheep Heads, each	.....@10

FROM ARIZONA.

The range conditions in Apache and Navajo counties are better than usual and sheep have wintered well, feed being two weeks earlier than previous years.

About half of the Navajo County sheep, some sixty thousand head, are wintered on the desert near Phoenix, Arizona. They are lambled there in February, and shorn in March, the average lambing was one hundred per cent and the best price paid for wool from the south side, as we call it, was 26½ cents, this wool being Merino. Most of the lambs that were lambled in the month of May in Navajo and Apache counties have been contracted at seven cents a pound f. o. b. cars Holbrook, Arizona. One large outfit was contracted at seven and one-half cents, they being choice lambs. Bred ewes are selling around \$10.00 per head and yearling ewes at \$7.00 and not many to be had at that price.

JAMES SCOTT.

SHEEP IN TEXAS.

In regard to the sheep business in this country, I will say it is on top of everything else. We raised a very good crop of lambs this spring. There have not been any lambs sold around here yet.

I have just finished shearing, and the sheep sheared well. Some have sold their wool for 25 cents, and others are holding for a better price.

The range is long on grass and short on live stock. There are not many sheep selling. People are asking \$5.00 for muttons on the range after they are sheared. There is a good demand for ewes, but they are hard to find at any price.

The sheep outfits are small in this country; the range is all fenced, and we have to own our own land.

The wolves were bad this last winter, but the sheepmen caught them with traps, and they are about all gone now. We have had fine rains, and we look forward to a prosperous year.

H. J. McGUIRE, Texas

FAVORS FENCING FOREST.

In summing up the contention in the National Forest between the cattlemen and sheepmen, there is a way in which all chance of differences can be averted. When statutes or conditions are fixed so that there is no room left for need of evidence or chance for difference, then we have the problem solved.

At present we see part of the cattle which are supposed to be held or forced to stay on their allotment constantly drift over the boundary. This cannot be prevented no matter how capable the cattlemen are or how earnestly the rangers try to avoid it. This is true of sheep trespass also but not



COTSWOLDS OF QUEALY PETERSEN SHEEP CO.
COKEVILLE, WYOMING

to such a great extent. This difficulty can be done away with as proved by the Camas Prairie demonstration, which was an experiment by the government.

This experiment of running sheep loose in pastures rather than herding them on the open range proved a success in that it added to the weight of the sheep, thus enhancing its value; it lessened the loss of sheep and also the expense of running them; and chiefly it saved the range, in fact it gave the range a third greater carrying capacity. This fenced land had no protection from other fenced tracts; but if fencing was universal, there

would be greater security against predatory animals.

My suggestion is that the price per head of pasturing stock in the National Forests should be raised, that the government should use this money to furnish wire for fencing laid down at the nearest railroad station; and that the men who use the allotment should put up the fences. Each cattle, horse, and sheepman should do his share in erecting these fences, using the timber needed in the construction thereof from the reserve. The benefits to the users of the range in the increase in the carrying capacity of the range and in the weight of the animals and in the decrease of their losses and saving in labor expense (only one man is needed) would more than compensate them for their work. The horse and cattle men would be benefited in that their loss in numbers would be less; they would know where their stock was and would not lose days and weeks hunting over sheep range for them. The government's revenue from stockmen would be increased. There would be no such a thing as a man getting a permit for fifty head of cattle and turning on one hundred head and as a man who can't get on at all letting his cattle drift on. Also the horse man who doesn't pay would have to pay for his horses.

JOHN MADDEN, Nevada.

**FEWER SHEEP AROUND
WEISER, IDAHO**

Weiser, Idaho, used to be one of the principal sheep and lamb shipping points in the state of Idaho. In that vicinity, there is not now to exceed 50 per cent of the sheep that were carried five or six years ago. From reports received from there, there will be a further decline this year. In fact, several outfits of breeding ewes in that section have been disposed of this spring. The mountains north of Weiser furnish an abundance of summer range, but the influx of settlers has taken up the spring and fall range. This particular section of Idaho has long been noted for its fat lambs.

English Wool Trade

"BOOMING PRICES—BRIGHTEST OUTLOOK ON RECORD FOR AMERICAN WOOL GROWERS."

THE month has been a profitable one, and in the aggregate prices have benefited. Of course, wool growers look at the position of values through very different spectacles to users, the former naturally being glad when values rise, and the latter viewing with increasing concern the persistent advances. As we write this the third series of Colonial sales have just finished, and notwithstanding a very satisfactory time, crossbreds have not regained all the ground lost at the second series. Many seem to think that with there being no decline a very good thing has transpired, but all the same New Zealand pastoralists whose interests have been largely in evidence in Coleman Street, will naturally feel a little disappointed that the good 4 cents lost in March has not been entirely recovered. Various factors have combined to arrest the upward progress of crossbred values, although it must be stated that prices at the finish were distinctly better than at the beginning. Some

are strongly inclined to put the improvement at 1 cent to 2 cents, stating that they have not been able to buy this series anything like as cheap crossbreds as they did in March. I readily concede that fact, and certainly any improvement is covered by 2 cents, this being most in evidence in good light conditioned fleeces of medium and coarse qualities. Fine half-breds have sold very firmly and quite readily, less support being forthcoming on the part of France for 56's than in March. The home trade has had to lift the bulk of the offerings, the requirements of hosiery spinners and topmakers producing tops for that branch of the industry be-

ing the chief outlet today for 56's and 58's. At the same time there is a very considerable business doing in fine crossbred quality serges all made from 56's and 58's tops which are to some extent supplanting pure Merinos. There is proceeding a very large consumption of 50's, and here again wools of this quality have continued to sell very freely indeed. The New Zealand clip this year is on the whole creditably grown, the fleeces being rather lighter than last season, due principally to the drought which prevailed. There has been a very good show of medium crossbreds, in fact the bulk of

prospects than when they left London for the Easter holidays. The sales have certainly gone splendidly, and finished with values at the highest point.

The quantity of slipped crossbreds offered has in no sense been large, and here the outstanding feature has been the demand for short coarse pelts, all wanted for blanket purposes. These have certainly sold remarkably well and made excellent prices. We cannot see very much change in half-bred and three-quarter-bred lambs but low quality slipes have certainly appreciated 2 to 3 cents, and on the whole the market is certainly firmer. Greasy lambs might be mentioned in this connection, and here there has certainly been no decline, anything really good still selling at 36 cents to 38 cents per pound. That is the position today in regard to these useful wools, and no doubt the reason why they have sold so readily is their comparative scarcity, these being wanted mostly for woollen yarns for military cloths.



A SUNNY DAY IN NEVADA

the New Zealand wool nowadays comprises 44's to 58's, with a steadily decreasing quantity of coarse 40's fleeces. We attribute this fact to the increasing use of the Romney as a stud sheep, and at the present time when there is such a big consumption of 46's wools for khaki and hosiery, this class of staple is right for military purposes. Prices here have moved in favor of the seller, and as already indicated, the improvement is about one cent. Some think that medium fleece wools and also coarse have benefited this series about two cents compared with March prices, no doubt Bradford users coming back feeling better satisfied with

have been rather sparsely offered, and certainly have sold at a full 3 cents to 4 cents advance, the selection comprising chiefly crossbred skin wools from Australia. The top side of 60 cents has been readily paid for good clean medium and fine crossbreds, and these prices clearly indicate a very strong situation.

Merinos Distinctly Dearer.

The course of Merinos has certainly been decidedly upwards, all medium to good wools being 4 cents to 5 cents dearer, in fact withdrawn lots out of the March series have often made the top side of 4 cents more. Russia has hardly been so active, due to the dif-

difficulty of getting wool away from London, the Archangel port not as yet being extended for ordinary traffic. If what we hear is correct, that port is going to be almost entirely monopolized by the government, and other means of shipping goods will have to be devised. Still the sale of Merinos has been most creditable and better than the majority expected. Even short faulty carbonising Merinos have sold better and are mostly 2 cents dearer, in fact there is no class of fine wools that is not being called for in a remarkable manner, the home trade being here entirely masters of the situation. There has been no American buying owing to a complete lack of licenses, and certainly one could have seen prices forced to a still higher level if America had been allowed the privilege of buying.

Lesson of Coleman Street.

No one can look at what has been done in Coleman Street during the past three weeks without feeling that the raw material is resting upon a very sound basis, in fact the needs of the textile world are such as to show clearly that they will be required in very big volume. The various sections of the home trade have bought more confidently than since January, many today feeling that that abnormal rise ought never to have taken place. The competition has been the outstanding feature of the recent series; in fact the men operating have been three times the number that one saw in March. There has been a persistency about the bids which showed users had confidence in the future of values, or more particularly in the certainty that the wool would be wanted and was safe to buy. That is the position today. Home trade requirements are certainly colossal and are going to be, and the feeling generally prevails that so far as Merinos are concerned, there is going to be a shortage. We ought now to be encountering by far the largest arrivals of the year from Australasia but the quantity of wool coming to and from both Australia and New Zealand is below the average, consequently the delay in shipping is undoubtedly seri-

ous. But apart from that, the increased takings of Italy, Japan and America means distinctly less wool for consumption by Great Britain and her Allies. With the sales finishing so strongly, it emphasizes the soundness of the raw material.

Trade Still Brisk.

Turning to manufacturing centers, we have to face the fact that mills everywhere are still exceedingly busy, machinery is being run to its utmost capacity, and every hand available is finding employment. Work could be found for a good number more if they were available but the delay which is taking place in every part of the industry is most tantalising. During the month the government has interviewed spinners in Bradford and a margin for spinning has been agreed upon which is certainly satisfactory. That has ended an episode which was rather perplexing, but we are able to say that the government has no desire to interfere with legitimate business, its chief object being to see that hosiery manufacturers are supplied with sufficient yarns, and that extreme profits are abolished. The best feature of the government interference is the fixing of a spinning margin basis, and spinners have no reason to regret even this action. The outstanding feature of all is the tremendous consumption, for even manufacturers in the Heavy Woolen District of Batley, Dewsbury and neighborhood are lifting more wool today than ever they did. The general textile trade is also in a very healthy state, there are plenty of orders available, the delay in dyeing and finishing being the most troublesome. Still everybody is doing their very utmost under the abnormal conditions prevailing and a good humor generally prevails. Everyone is doing their utmost to satisfy customers, and when the war terminates it will be found how remarkable has been the output and how well sustained the effort made to meet the demands of the military as well as other sections of the trade. Prices are firm for everything, and will be.

American Sheep Men—Forward!

It has been the writer's privilege to

be acquainted with wool growing and the marketing of the fleeces for twenty-five years, and I fully endorse the recent verdict of an old woolman who remarked that not since 1872 has the outlook for sheep and wool been what it is today. I am glad to see that renewed efforts are being put forth on your side towards increasing the sheep flocks of the various states, and bringing about a corresponding increase of wool production. Not since last January has it been possible to obtain any licenses for the export of wool from Great Britain to your side, and as far as one can see such licenses are not going to be forthcoming. This means that United States spinners and manufacturers will have to depend upon domestic production more than they have ever done, and as I wrote a month ago, it behooves every reader of the National Wool Grower to put his house in order and inaugurate a forward program. We have wool values today higher for practically every quality than since 1872, and the most sanguine members of the trade state that the biggest boom is yet to come when the war finishes. We have already what is known on the market as dollar wool for Merinos, and American spinners and manufacturers would buy the best Australian Merinos today if they could import same, there being a movement on foot here in England to induce the government in London to bring pressure to bear upon Australia and South Africa to reimpose an embargo, the firm conviction prevailing that there is in sight no more stocks than will be required for military purposes by Great Britain and her Allies. There is room for a great increase in sheep and wool production in the States in every quality from common braid to the finest Merinos, and if American sheep breeders will adopt Australian methods and go in for producing New Zealand crossbreds, it will be the best day's work that ever took place in the annals of the pastoral life of the United States.

Many of our members have still forgotten to pay their dues.

The Boston Wool Market

By Our Boston Correspondent.

JUST as this is being written comes the announcement from Australia of the declaration by the British Authorities of an embargo against the shipment of any Merino wool to any country but Great Britain. As cross-breds were previously embargoed, this cuts off America from participating in the opening of the Australian season, at least from the preliminary sales which are to be held in Brisbane and Sydney between now and September. The opening Brisbane sale was finally scheduled for May 30, but subsequent to the announcement of the embargo, the sale was postponed from day to day, and it was announced that the selling brokers were in conference with the authorities, presumably in an effort to secure some modification of the decree.

The first effect in the Boston market was to bring about some thing approaching a "boom" market, though up to the time of writing the excitement had been confined to dealers. Manufacturers had not had time to digest the situation, or to decide what course to pursue. There was a general marking up of quotations especially on foreign wools, but the advances were established mainly in the asking, as they have not yet been paid, except occasionally in speculative trades between dealers.

It is expected that prices will be sharply advanced here and in the country, and that the wool trade is in for a dangerous season of high prices and wide fluctuations in values. The points

being most discussed today are the probable extent and duration of the embargo, and the hoggishness of the Bradford spinners who neglected their opportunities, and failing to get the wools needed, now seek to bar out all American competition.

Since the last report there has been a material broadening out of wool buying in the West. While there has been at no time anything approaching a "scramble" for the new clip wools, buying has become general and has been going on steadily at the top prices of the season. Some estimates indicate

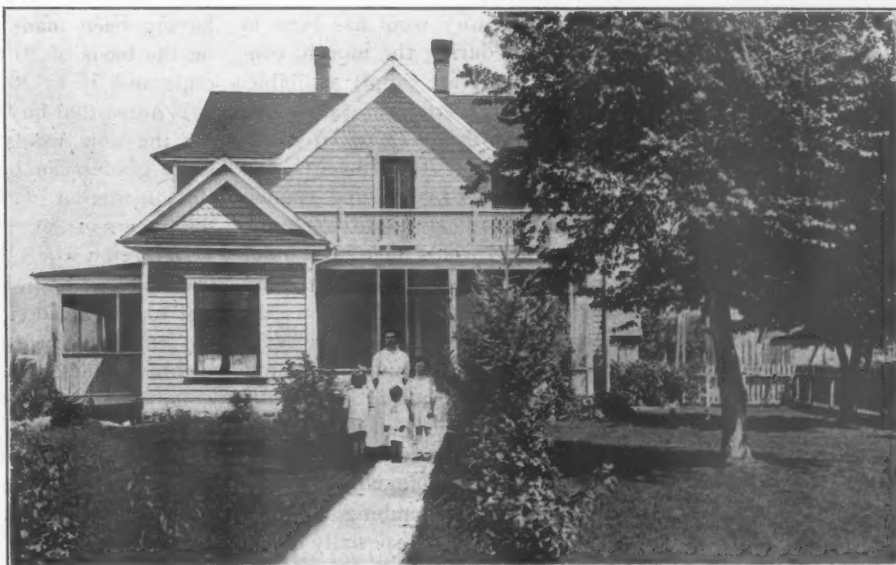
than this has been done for individual clips of good staple and light shrinkage.

Recent purchases in Wyoming have been on the basis of 25 to 27 cents for fine clips, with at least one clip bringing as high as 27 3-8 cents. For medium clips the recent range has been 29 to 31 cents, with the average around 30 cents as noted above. The highest price yet paid in that state has been 32½ cents and 31½ cents has been refused by another leading grower. Scoured values laid down here will run as high as 80 to 85 cents, and one

case is cited where the scoured cost to the buyer will be fully 90 cents. This is extreme, but with the best staple territory wools not bringing over 80 to 83 cents in the Boston market, it is a question how the buyers are to get their money back.

Contracting is going on moderately in Montana, generally at about 30 to 32

cents for medium clips. Similar prices obtain in the Soda Springs district, and in Western Idaho and Eastern Oregon considerable has been done on the basis of 28 to 30 cents for medium and 22 to 23 cents for fine. Mill buying has been quite active during the month under review, one leading interest having taken about a million pounds in Washington and larger amounts in Oregon and other states. Full prices have been paid for these wools, even more than representatives of Eastern dealers have been willing to pay. What effect the embargo on Merino wools, just an-



HOME OF ANDREW LITTLE, WOOLGROWER, NEAR EMMETT, IDAHO

that fully 70 per cent of the new clip is out of growers hands in Idaho, and nearly as much in Wyoming, while Utah, Nevada and Arizona are said to be well sold up. Shearing is not yet underway in Montana, but 25 to 30 per cent of the clip of the state is thought to be under contract. Practically all the recent operations in the West have been on a basis above the parity of the Boston market. Most growers have been willing to let their wools go at the current quotations, which means about 30 cents for medium clips, though occasionally better

nounced in Australia, will have on western buying remains to be seen, though it would not be strange if speculative buying should be greatly stimulated thereby, a feature to hitherto lacking in this season's operations.

Shearing is getting under way in New Mexico, and is well along in Texas, though little buying has been done in the latter state. The new wools are accumulating at Kerrville, San Angelo, and one or two other central points, but no price is yet established. A few clips have come forward on consignment, and a little twelve-months' wool has sold at 25 to 28 cents, or 70 to 72 cents clean, but this is about the extent of actual operations thus far. Samples drawn from a number of the individual clips in that state indicate that the new clip will be of about an average shrinkage, though heavier than last year, when the wool was exceptionally light. Operations in California have been moderate in volume and not at all important as to prices paid. Lately some clips have been secured by Easter buyers on the basis of 23 to 25 cents for eight-months' and 27 to 28 cents for twelve-months.

In this market recent operations have been principally notable from the liberal sales reported by the National Wool Warehouse & Storage Company. This interest has disposed of several million pounds of its best consigned wools during the month. Early in the month, leading mill interests are reported to have taken fully 10,000,000 pounds of Territory wool in the Boston market. As the available stocks were held by a few houses, it follows that the bulk of the selling was done by them. Included in the total was about 5,000,000 pounds, which brought 29 to 32 cents for original Montana wool and similar value for the baled and tagged wools, though terms were generally private.

Other sales noted for the month included 300 bags half-blood Utah at 75 cents clean; 200,000 pounds original Montana at private terms, but estimated to show a scoured cost of 75 to 80 cents; and about 450,000 pounds, various grades, at private terms. New clip wools are arriving freely, but little

progress has been made in disposing of them to the mills, as prices have not yet been advanced in this market to be attractive to the owners. Sales are noted of 100,000 pounds new Arizona wool in the original bags at private terms; a good sized lot of new fine medium Utah wool at 27 cents, estimated to cost 75 cents clean, and 500 bags original Idaho at 25 cents, or 75 cents clean.

Scoured values of Territory wools have been slowly appreciating, the current quotations being 80 to 83 cents for fine staple, 79 to 81 cents for half-blood staple, 75 to 76 cents for three-eighths-blood staple, 69 to 71 cents for quarterblood staple, 75 to 77 cents for fine clothing and 73 to 75 cents for fine medium clothing.

Scoured Territory wool has been in fair movement during the month, considering the moderate supply available. Choice fine white lots were advanced late in the month to 75 to 76 cents, with average fine at 70 to 73 cents, fine medium at 68 to 70 cents and stained and defective lots at 55 to 65 cents. Domestic pulled wools have been quiet most of the time during the month, and prices show very little change for either Eastern or Western pullings. Worsted mills are still buying combing pulled wools, when they are available, the current quotations in the grease being 58 to 60 cents for fine combing, 57 to 58 cents for medium combing and 53 to 55 cents for low combing. Scoured pulled wools have been especially quiet, and there has been no effort to clean up the recent pullings. Some scoured pulled lots are also left over from last year's operations, which the owners have been holding above the market. Eastern pullings are quoted at 72 to 80 cents for extras and fine A supers, 68 to 70 cents for A supers, and 65 to 67 cents for B supers. Quotations on Western pullings are 66 to 68 cents for fine A supers, 63 to 66 cents for A supers and 62 to 64 for B supers.

The big sales of fleeces noted last month have been supplemented by the transfer of several hundred thousand pounds Ohio quarter-blood combing wool at 37½ and 38½ cents. Outside of this, the transactions in fleeces for

the month have been only small scattering lots, generally at private terms. Current quotations on Ohio fleece wools are 37 to 38 cents for fine washed delaine, 33 to 34 cents for XX and above, 33 to 34 cents for fine unwashed delaine, 28 to 29 cents for fine unwashed clothing, 36 cents for half-blood combing, 39 cents for three-eighths-blood combing, 37½ to 38½ cents for quarter-blood combing and 31 to 33 cents for medium clothing.

The Michigan clip is estimated to be fully 90 per cent sold, medium clips having been generally taken on at 34 to 36 cents. Mill buyers have been especially active in this state, and have secured a large proportion of the wool sold. In Ohio, the farmers are exceedingly stiff in their ideas, recent sales having been made to Eastern buyers on the basis of 30 to 32 cents for fine clips and 35 to 36 cents for medium. It is noted that buyers are paying more for the new wools in Ohio than the same grades can be bought for in the Boston market, with the advantage to the buyers of the usual sixty days time.

In foreign wools, though greasy Australian and Cape Merinos have continued to sell steadily at previous prices, the feature of the month has been a liberal movement in scoured lots. Choice Colonial scoured Merinos have brought late in the month 75 to 76 cents, and resoured lots are worth fully two cents a pound more. Good fine Australian combing has sold at 70 to 73 cents, and good clothing at 68 to 70 cents. Choice scoured Capes have brought 65 cents. There is a big volume of inferior and defective Australian wool in this market, which has been held back by the congested condition of the local scouring and carbonizing plants. These wools have sold on the basis of 60 to 65 cents for good carding wools and 45 to 55 cents for off lots.

In the grease Cape combing wools have changed hands at 75 cents clean, with French combing and shorter-stapled wools at 70c to 73c. Australian greasy wools have moved freely on the basis of 85 to 90 cents for 70s combing, 85 to 87 cents for 64s combing and 75 to 80 cents for short combing. South American wools have been quiet, owing

to the sold-up condition of the market, though good-sized sales of Buenos Aires Lincolns are noted at 40 cents. The quotations on these wools are 40 to 41½ cents for Lincolns, 42 to 43 cents for straight quarters and 44 to 45 cents for high quarters. Several thousand bales of New Zealand cross-breds have changed hands during the month, and some grades are now out of stock. For 50s to 56s the going price has ranged at 48 to 51 cents, with 40s to 44s at 44 to 45 cents, and 36s at 40 to 41 cents. Fully 49 cents could be commanded for 46s, if that were available.

Arrivals of foreign wool have fallen off, but domestic receipts are increasing, the total at the port of Boston for

148,307 pounds for May, 1915. Total shipments from and including January 1, 1916, have been 160,936,613 pounds, compared with 107,880,889 pounds for the same period in 1915.

TEXAS NEWS.

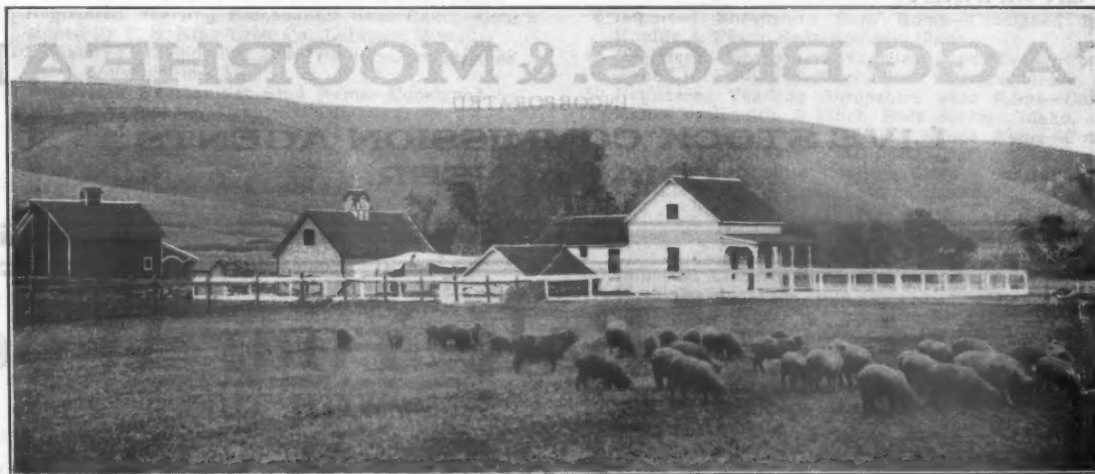
Regarding sheep news in this locality, I will say that my sheep wintered well, that I am having about eighty per cent lamb crop, and that my pasture is splendid. I have no trouble about water or pasture as I have plenty. I have just finished shearing; therefore, I have not sold my this spring's clip of wool. Muttons on the Fort Worth market are exceedingly high, I am sending to you a market quotation that

RAMBOUILLETS TO SOUTH AMERICA

Mr. F. W. Harding, Secretary of the American Shorthorn Association, recently sent eight head of Ohio Rambouillets to the Argentine. We have just seen a letter from the Argentine breeder who bought them and he expresses much satisfaction with the sheep and thinks that more will be imported later on.

ENTRY FOR RAM SALE.

I enclose \$50.00 to pay the entry fee for Walnut Fall Farms on 100 head of Hampshires for the Salt Lake Ram Sale. We shall send fifty head of



HOME OF ALBERT SMITH, WOOLGROWER NEAR PILOT ROCK, OREGON

the month of May, as compiled at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, being 48,268,781 pounds, including 21,248,746 pounds domestic and 27,020,035 pounds foreign. This compares with 59,945,627 pounds for May, 1915, of which 9,157,967 pounds were domestic and 50,787,660 pounds were foreign.

Since January 1, 1916, aggregate receipts have been 237,938,044 pounds, including 77,869,303 pounds domestic and 160,068,741 pounds foreign. This compares with 200,607,367 pounds for the same period in 1915, of which 53,048,049 pounds were domestic and 147,559,318 pounds were foreign.

Shipments of wool for May were 23,322,218 pounds, compared with 21,

might be of interest. The sheep prospects for this part of Texas were never better. I intend to increase my sheep, and I think there will be a number of people in this locality put sheep on their range.

J. E. McCARTY, Bluff Dale, Texas.

ENDORSES WOOL GROWER.

I sold out my sheep interests last fall, but I can't wean myself away from the National Wool Grower. I congratulate you on its fearless, truthful, straightforward character. Enclosed find my check for \$1.00 to cover another year's subscription.

HARRY TARBELL, Oregon.

yearling Hampshire stud rams and fifty head of Hampshire stud ewes. We will positively send this number and may add a few more later.

ROBERT BLASTOCK,
Donerail, Kentucky.

LIGHT LAMB CROP.

On inquiry we learn that the lamb crop of Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and Montana will average lighter than last year. Taking these states as a whole the deficiency is not less than twelve to fifteen per cent. Dry ewes and a cold backward spring seem to account for most of the loss, abortion has been no small factor.

\$12.10

FOR

Fed Lambs

743 AVERAGING 79 LBS.

THE FIRST SALES

AT

These Prices

AT THE

\$9.40

FOR

Fed Ewes

209 AVERAGING 96 LBS.

OMAHA MARKET

On May 11, 1916 TAGG BROS. & MOORHEAD sold for KLINK & BELMONT of Scotts Bluff County, Nebr., 743 Fed Mexican Lambs averaging 79 pounds at \$12.10 and 209 Fed Mexican Ewes averaging 96 pounds at \$9.40, the first time Fed Lambs or Ewes ever brought these prices on ANY RIVER MARKET.

TAGG BROS. & MOORHEAD

INCORPORATED

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENTS**OMAHA, NEBR.****Bale Your Wool**

WITH THE

Cooper Wool Baler*A Few Satisfied Users:—*

Swastika Sheep Co., Laramie, Wyoming
 Adams-McGill Co., Ely, Nevada
 J. L. Sprinkle, Chinook, Montana
 R. C. Harvey, Lethbridge, Alta., Canada
 Hadsell Live Stock Co., Rawlins, Wyoming
 Wm. Daley Company, Rawlins, Wyoming
 Stratton Sheep Co., Rawlins, Wyoming
 Pioneer Australian Shearing Sheds, Rock Springs, Wyo.

Bale your wool and save both time and freight—burlap is high and a wool pack holds as much as two sacks.

Write for Catalog**WILLM. COOPER & NEPHEWS, Chicago, Illinois**

FIRST ANNUAL RAM SALE

Entries made for the First Annual Sale to be held by the National Wool Growers' Association at Salt Lake City, Utah, August 30 and 31, September 1 and 2, 1916

RAMBOUILLETS

- 4 Registered Rambouillet Stud Ewes—Consigned by Mrs. R. A. Jackson, Dayton, Wash.
- 5 Registered Yearling Rambouillet Stud Rams.
- 5 Registered Two-Year Rambouillet Stud Ewes—Consigned by W. S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah.
- 5 Registered Rambouillet Stud Ewes—Consigned by A. A. Wood & Son, Saline, Mich.
- 25 Registered Yearling Rambouillet Stud Rams—Consigned by Butterfield Livestock Co., Weiser, Idaho.
- 25 Registered Yearling Rambouillet Stud Ewes—Consigned by Butterfield Livestock Co., Weiser, Idaho.
- 25 Registered Yearling Rambouillet Stud Rams—Consigned by F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.
- 25 Registered Rambouillet Stud Rams—Consigned by A. A. Wood, Saline, Mich.
- 40 Registered Rambouillet Stud Rams—Consigned by Mrs. R. A. Jackson, Dayton, Wash.
- 25 Registered Yearling Rambouillet Stud Rams—Consigned by Quealy Peterson Sheep Co., Cokeville, Wyo.
- 25 Registered Rambouillet Stud Rams—Consigned by J. K. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.
- 40 Purebred Rambouillet Yearling Range Rams—Consigned by Mrs. R. A. Jackson, Dayton, Wash.
- 50 Registered Yearling Rambouillet Range Rams—Consigned by A. A. Wood & Son, Saline, Mich.
- 100 Purebred Yearling Rambouillet Range Rams—Consigned by F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.
- 150 Purebred Yearling Rambouillet Range Rams—Consigned by Butterfield Livestock Co., Weiser, Idaho.
- 150 Purebred Yearling Rambouillet Range Rams—Consigned by Cunningham Sheep & Land Co., Pilot Rock, Ore.
- 160 Purebred Yearling Rambouillet Range Rams—Consigned by James Port, Oakley, Ida.
- 10 Registered Two-Year-Old Rambouillet Ewes—Consigned by Quealy Peterson Sheep Co., Cokeville, Wyo.
- 25 Yearling Polled Rambouillet Rams—Consigned by W. S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah.
- 25 Yearling Rambouillet Rams—Consigned by W. S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah.
- 50 Registered Rambouillet Range Rams—Consigned by C. N. Stillman, Sigurd, Utah.
- 50 Yearling Rambouillet Range Rams—Consigned by Baldwin Sheep Co., Hay Creek, Oregon.
- 50 Yearling Delaine Rams—Consigned by the Baldwin Sheep Co., Hay Creek, Oregon.

HAMPSHIRE

- 6 Imported Yearling Hampshire Stud Rams—Consigned by Knollin & Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho.
- 25 Registered Yearling Hampshire Stud Rams—Consigned by Wood Live Stock Co., Spencer, Idaho.
- 20 Registered Hampshire Stud Rams—Imported by F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.
- 25 Registered Yearling Hampshire Stud Rams—Consigned by Butterfield Livestock Co., Weiser, Idaho.
- 25 Registered Yearling Hampshire Stud Ewes—Consigned by Butterfield Livestock Co., Weiser, Idaho.

- 100 Yearling Hampshire Range Rams—Consigned by Wood Live Stock Co., Spencer, Idaho.
- 150 Registered Hampshire Range Rams—Consigned by Butterfield Livestock Co., Weiser, Idaho.
- 25 Purebred Hampshire Ram Lambs—Consigned by Laidlaw & Lindsay, Muldoon, Idaho.
- 50 Registered Yearling Hampshire Stud Rams—Consigned by Walnut Hall Farms, Donerail, Ky.
- 50 Registered Hampshire Ewes—Consigned by Walnut Hall Farms, Donerail, Ky.

SHROPSHIRE

- 6 Imported Shropshire Stud Rams—Consigned by Knollin & Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho.
- 25 Registered Shropshire Yearling Stud Ewes—Consigned by Knollin & Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho.
- 50 Registered Yearling Shropshire Stud Rams—Consigned by Knollin & Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho.
- 50 Purebred Shropshire Yearling Range Rams—Consigned by Knollin & Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho.
- 50 Purebred Shropshire Yearling Ewes—Consigned by Knollin & Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho.

LINCOLNS

- 10 Imported Lincoln Stud Rams—Consigned by F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.
- 25 Registered Yearling Lincoln Stud Rams—Consigned by Butterfield Livestock Co., Weiser, Idaho.
- 25 Registered Lincoln Stud Lambs—Consigned by Butterfield Livestock Co., Weiser, Idaho.
- 50 Purebred Lincoln Yearling Ewes—Consigned by Butterfield Livestock Co., Weiser, Idaho.
- 50 New Zealand Lincoln Rams—To be Imported by Wood Livestock Co., Spencer, Idaho.
- 100 Purebred Lincoln Ram Lambs—Consigned by Butterfield Livestock Co., Weiser, Idaho.
- 100 Purebred Lincoln Yearling Range Rams—Consigned by F. R. Gooding, Gooding, Idaho.

COTSWOLDS

- 50 Registered Yearling Cotswold Stud Rams—Consigned by Quealy Peterson Sheep Co., Cokeville, Wyo.
- 25 Registered Yearling Cotswold Stud Rams—Consigned by Deseret Sheep Co., Boise, Idaho.
- 25 Registered Yearling Cotswold Stud Rams—Consigned by Butterfield Livestock Co., Weiser, Idaho.
- 10 Registered Cotswold Stud Rams—Imported by F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.
- 75 Registered Yearling Cotswold Range Rams—Consigned by Deseret Sheep Co., Boise, Idaho.

CROSSBREDS

- 50 Lincoln-Rambouillet Yearling Rams—Consigned by Cunningham Sheep & Land Co., Pilot Rock, Ore.
- 50 Lincoln Rambouillet Yearling Rams—Consigned by Wood Live Stock Co., Spencer, Idaho.
- 75 One and Two-Year Old Panama Rams—Consigned by Laidlaw & Lindsay, Muldoon, Idaho.

\$12.10

FOR

Fed Lambs

743 AVERAGING 79 LBS.

THE FIRST SALES

AT

These Prices

AT THE

\$9.40

FOR

Fed Ewes

209 AVERAGING 96 LBS.

OMAHA MARKET

On May 11, 1916 TAGG BROS. & MOORHEAD sold for KLINK & BELMONT of Scotts Bluff County, Nebr., 743 Fed Mexican Lambs averaging 79 pounds at \$12.10 and 209 Fed Mexican Ewes averaging 96 pounds at \$9.40, the first time Fed Lambs or Ewes ever brought these prices on ANY RIVER MARKET.

TAGG BROS. & MOORHEAD

INCORPORATED

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENTS**OMAHA, NEBR.****Bale Your Wool**

WITH THE

Cooper Wool Baler*A Few Satisfied Users:—*

Swastika Sheep Co., Laramie, Wyoming
 Adams-McGill Co., Ely, Nevada
 J. L. Sprinkle, Chinook, Montana
 R. C. Harvey, Lethbridge, Alta., Canada
 Hadsell Live Stock Co., Rawlins, Wyoming
 Wm. Daley Company, Rawlins, Wyoming
 Stratton Sheep Co., Rawlins, Wyoming
 Pioneer Australian Shearing Sheds, Rock Springs, Wyo.

Bale your wool and save both time and freight—burlap is high
 and a wool pack holds as much as two sacks.

Write for Catalog**WILLM. COOPER & NEPHEWS, Chicago, Illinois**

FIRST ANNUAL RAM SALE

Entries made for the First Annual Sale to be held by the National Wool Growers' Association at Salt Lake City, Utah, August 30 and 31, September 1 and 2, 1916

RAMBOUILLETS

- 4 Registered Rambouillet Stud Ewes—Consigned by Mrs. R. A. Jackson, Dayton, Wash.
- 5 Registered Yearling Rambouillet Stud Rams.
- 5 Registered Two-Year Rambouillet Stud Ewes—Consigned by W. S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah.
- 5 Registered Rambouillet Stud Ewes—Consigned by A. A. Wood & Son, Saline, Mich.
- 25 Registered Yearling Rambouillet Stud Rams—Consigned by Butterfield Livestock Co., Weiser, Idaho.
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- 75 One and Two-Year Old Panama Rams—Consigned by Laidlaw & Lindsay, Muldoon, Idaho.

Do Your Shearing with

Take the wool off evenly and quickly. Get a long even cut that buyers. Any of the **Stewart** machines shown here

Stewart No. 9 Hand Operated Machine Ball Bearing

For Flocks up to 200



\$11.50

with four
sets of
combs
and
cutters

This machine has a substantial fly wheel enclosed in the gear case. That facilitates the easy turning. The gears are all cut (not cast) from the solid steel bar and are file hard. They are enclosed, protected and run in oil. Every point of friction is fitted with ball bearings. That contributes much to the easy running and long life of the machine. The shearing head is also ball bearing throughout.



Send us \$2.00 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance, or remit in full, as you prefer. If the machine doesn't please you in every way, return it inside 30 days and we will send your money back, including transportation charges. If you haven't sheared yet, send for one of these machines today and see what real satisfaction there is in this splendid machine.

The price all complete as described is only \$11.50, which includes four sets of knives.

Stewart Little Major Shearing Machine

For Flocks from 200 to 1500

This illustrates the Stewart Little Major Gasoline Motor equipped with our attachment for shearing sheep and goats. The shear can be started or stopped, connected or disconnected while motor runs. A stout spring on clutch bracket either holds or releases clutch—just a pull of the first section of tubing outward, or push inward by shearer. Fitted with latest No. 12 Stewart shear.

As a complete single power unit—warranted to clip any wool or mohair grown—the Stewart Little Major Sheep and Goat Shearing Machine fills a long felt want among those owners who consider hand power machines inadequate for their bands, and who have no available engine to spare for driving a power machine. It is also a boon for the custom shearer by reason of its simplicity and light weight—90 pounds.

Price, complete as shown with battery without table, f. o. b. Chicago.....\$50.00

With high tension magnet.....\$60.00



What Users Say

McAndrews (via Mack), Col., July 20, 1914.
In 1909 I installed a new Stewart Machine sheep shearing plant consisting of only six machines, and have since then enlarged it to a fifteen machine plant. After five years' experience with the plant I am pleased to state that the Stewart Sheep Shearing Machinery has proven satisfactory in every respect.

R. A. TANNEY.

Winfield, Iowa, Aug. 6, 1914.

The Sheep Shearing Machine No. 9 with horse clipper attachment is all that it could be.

E. ENKE.

Joliet, Ill., July 14, 1914.

We now have our shearing plant equipped with eight Stewart Machines, which are uniformly giving good service.

The perfection of the New Stewart Machine has placed the responsibility for the quality and quantity of work done entirely upon the operator. We could not ask more from them.

MILLSDALE SHEEP FEEDING YARDS,
A. J. MILLS, Manager.

I am well pleased with your machine and think it a great labor saving device, besides doing a great deal better work than can be done by hand.

J. L. LITTLEFIELD.

Hansell, Ia., August 12, 1914.

Have used one of your power machines for three years. It is all one could expect in its line.

WM. R. HELD.

Farmington, N. H., July 14.
I am very much pleased with the Stewart Sheep Shearing Machine which I purchased from you about three years ago. It does good work and I found it will do what you claim.

FRANK H. DOW.

Los Banos, Cal., July 26.
I have tried your Little Major Shearing Machine and it is proving very satisfactory. You will please ship me one just the same kind. Please ship as possible. I want to use it right away.

W. W. WHITE.

Darlington, Wis., July 15.
We have used your Stewart Sheep Shearing Machine for several years and believe no other machine could do better work.

Send your order now for a machine suitable for

Chicago Flexible Shaft Company

and Comfort This Year

en that will bring the most from
re t for you. **Order Now.**

Stewart Little Wonder Power Shearing Outfit

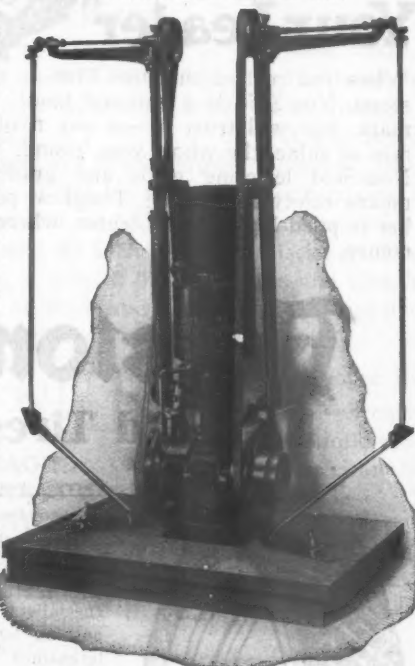
For Flocks from 1500 to 5000

1500
is an exceptionally
power outfit for own-
flocks ranging from
5000. It consists of a
two-horse power
type, gasoline
two Stewart shears,
working independently,
grinder. The whole
in one machine
can be easily moved
from place to place by
men, or carried in a
It is just the thing
shearers who wish to
about from flock to
during the shearing

Price.

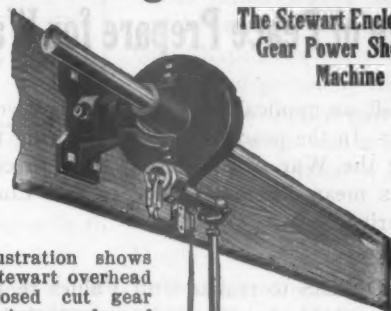
Stewart "Little Won-
including en-
two shears,
batteries,
tanks and
.....\$100.00
Combs at 50
each 6.00
Cutters at 15
each 3.60
Complete\$109.60
Stewart "Little Won
fitted with a Magneto
ment if desired at an
al cost of \$10.00 to
list.

Write for catalog of this and other power Shearing Machines.



For the Large Flock Owner

The Stewart Enclosed Cut
Gear Power Shearing
Machine



This illustration shows
a single Stewart overhead
type, enclosed cut gear
machine. Any number of
these may be operated on
one line shaft.

Every moving part is
securely enclosed in a
metal case where it runs
in oil protected from dust
and dirt.

This machine runs ab-
solutely without thrust.
The action is positive and
there is no lost motion.

No friction wheels to
slip or leather to get oil
soaked or spongy.

Runs on slow line shaft
with speed of about 450
revolutions per minute.

Price per unit, \$50.00.

Write for
special catalog
and prices on
complete
plants.



Stewart Machines:

July 14, 1914
with the
which I
ago.
also now using your horse clipper at-
tached, which more than paid for itself
H. DOWNER.

GEO. D. PARKINSON & SON.

July 25, 1914
Wonder
ving me
p me
s ship
right
r. WHE
July 15, 1914
Sheep
and bell
r work
Langlois, Ore., July 16, 1914
We used your Little Wonder Sheep
Machine for five successive years,
it a complete success. No man who
to shear can make a mistake in
one of the Stewart Sheep Shearing
Machines. I am putting in a water work to
with. I would like you to send me
of line shaft and all that I would
be running four of the Stewart shears.
E. B. SYPHER.

Monticello, Ill., August 1, 1914.
The "Little Wonder" Stewart Sheep Shear-
ing Machine is truly a little wonder. Plenty
of power, speed and a splendid machine.
FRANK O. DILATUSH.

Sterling City, Tex., July 28, 1914.
Some time ago I purchased a Stewart
Sheep Shearing Machine from you and used
it for two seasons, and its work was entire-
ly satisfactory. I think the machine the best
I have ever seen.

A. A. GAMBLE.

Carpenter, S. D., July 8, 1914.
I have used a Stewart No. 9 Shearing Ma-
chine for four years and it works as good
as new yet. The machine shears clean and
runs easy. I had never seen a machine work

until I got this one and can shear a sheep
in four minutes now.
W. L. MERRIMAN.

Fowlerville, Mich., July 26, 1914.
I have used one of your Little Wonder
Shearing Machines for five seasons and there
is no better. I shear thousands of sheep
every year. After shearing I use my engine
for pumping water.

WM. WENDEL.

Breedlove, W. V., July 15, 1914.
We bought one of your Stewart Sheep
Shearing Machines about three years ago. We
like it; runs easy, and does good work. We
have never seen its equal anywhere.
JACOB AND JULIUS SLAUBAUGH.

Write for our flock or write for new 1915 Catalogue

596 LaSalle Avenue

CHICAGO

PREPAREDNESS

"In Time of Peace Prepare for War"

AN ADAGE as applicable to the Sheepgrower as the Nation:—In the peace and quiet of spring time, prepare for the War of Marketing soon to come. Full Values mean Financial Success and Continued Prosperity.

PREPAREDNESS to realize Full Values requires a knowledge of Market Conditions—a knowledge derived from an Authentic Source—A Source whose interest is Mutual—Not one that profits by Your Losses.

PREPAREDNESS to furnish Market Information—Conditions as they Actually Exist—The Outlook for the Season, etc., is a Service in which we take Pride—a Service that can be relied upon.

PREPAREDNESS for High Prices—The highest ever known is the problem of this season. Not a danger in itself to be sure,—the danger lurks in unwise contracting at less than market values.

PREPAREDNESS for securing highest market prices is a service for which we are thoroughly equipped. Our banner has ever been foremost in the advancing price column and, when the tide of battle turns, skillfully contesting every inch of withdrawal—at all times alert to the safety and welfare of our customers.

W. R. SMITH & SON

"Who Handle Nothing But Sheep"

JOHN SMITH WM. R. (Bill) SMITH
CHAS. E. COYLE J. CLARK EASTES

Union Stock Yards

Omaha

Chicago



"Follow Your Leader"

When you realize that this Firestone, Non-Skid is a national landmark, you will trust it—on any road, rain or shine, the whole year 'round. The Non-Skid lettering grips any grade and means safety and saving. Toughest possible rubber is piled high in the center where the wear comes.

Firestone Non-Skid Tires



carry a name—the name of the founder of the business and its present head. This organization is composed of specialists who make nothing but tires. This intensified ability in production and distribution explains why, with Firestones, you enjoy safety, easy riding and Most Miles per Dollar.

Free Offer—A Firestone Waterproof Tube Bag Free for your dealer's name, and the make of your tires. Ask also for pamphlet, "Way to More Mileage," No. 60.

FIRESTONE TIRE AND RUBBER CO.
"America's Largest Exclusive Tire and Rim Makers"
Akron, Ohio
Branches and Dealers Everywhere

The National Wool Grower

Published Monthly by the National Wool Growers' Association Company
(Incorporated)

Published at 718 McIntyre Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

Edited by the Secretary

Subscription One Dollar Per Year. Entered as Second-Class Matter January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under Act March 3 1879.

IDAHO LAMB PRICES.

There were sold on the Omaha market June 8, 1916, the following Idaho February lambs:

Wm. Ringhart sold 175 Idaho spring lambs, 66 pounds, at \$11.15, and 105 Idaho ewes, 112 pounds, at \$7.75.

G. T. Thomas sold 80 Idaho spring lambs, 66 pounds, at \$11.15; 60 Idaho ewes, 106 pounds, at \$7.15; and 40 Idaho clipped ewes, 95 pounds, at \$5.50.

S. B. Cobb sold 557 Idaho spring lambs, 71 pounds, \$11.15.

NATIONAL LEAGUE TO PROTECT LIVE STOCK SHIPPERS

Permanent organization of the National Live Stock Shippers' Protective League was the outcome of the Uniform Live Stock Contract Committee meeting in the Stock Yard Inn, Chicago, on Tuesday, June 6.

The organization was completed at the afternoon session. Its purpose is: "To secure just, fair and reasonable rates and charges, rules, regulations and practices pertaining to transportation of live stock and live stock products."

Officers were elected as follows:

Chairman—Col. Ike T. Pryor, San Antonio, Texas.

First Vice Chairman—J. H. Mercer, Topeka, Kan.

Second Vice Chairman—J. H. Henderson, Des Moines, Iowa.

Temporary Secretary-Treasurer—Edward F. Keefer, Chicago.

Attorney—Sam H. Cowan, Ft. Worth, Texas.

The home office of the league is to be in Chicago.

It was voted to make eligible as members live stock organizations, stock raisers, shippers, national and state railroad and corporation commissioners, live stock exchanges, packers and slaughterers of stock who are shippers of live stock or live stock products.

Choose Executive Committee.

The executive committee was named as follows:

American National Live Stock Association—I. T. Pryor, San Antonio, Texas, and T. W. Tomlinson, Denver.

National Wool Growers' Association—S. W. McClure, Salt Lake City, Utah.

State Live Stock Organizations—Kansas, J. H. Mercer; Corn Belt Meat Producers, A. Sykes; State Live Stock Association of Illinois, Edward F. Keefer; Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, A. D. Robertson.

Slaughtering Concerns—C. D. Heine-mann and F. H. Fredericks.

Live Stocks Exchanges—P. E. Johnson, Indianapolis; W. A. Burnett, Louisville; F. Witherspoon, Kansas City.

State Railroad and Corporation Commissions—A. E. Helm, T. W. Dougherty, C. B. Bee and J. H. Henderson. Sam H. Cowan was made a member ex-officio.

Do not forget the Salt Lake Ram Sale and Show.

LIFE OF CHAS. E. HUGHES.

Washington. — Charles Evans Hughes was born in Glens Falls, N. Y., April 11, 1862, making him four years younger than former President Roosevelt and six years younger than President Wilson.

His father was a Baptist minister and his mother was a devout woman, who shaped his early education with the idea of preparing him for the ministry. The family moved to Newark, N. J., when he was a boy and during his young manhood it settled in New York City.

Brilliant always as a student, young Hughes was graduated from a New York high school at the head of his class at the age of 15. He was graduated from Brown university in 1881, one of the five Phi Beta Kappa honor men of his year. Finally he attended the Columbia university Law school, holding the prize fellowship from 1884 to 1887.

At the beginning of his career Mr. Hughes was an instructor in Greek mathematics at an academy in Delhi, N. Y. A chiding remark from the principal of that academy to the effect that young Hughes would have trouble controlling the discipline of his classes, because he had no "more beard than an egg" is cited in innumerable biographical records of Mr. Hughes as having been responsible for the Hughes beard, which has since figured so largely in political caricatures.

After a short experience as an educator Mr. Hughes became a law clerk in the office of Stewart L. Woodford, who later was elected lieutenant governor of New York, but his health was undermined by his work and he accepted a chair as professor of law at Cornell university. Two years later, however, he was back practicing law in New York.

The public first heard of Mr. Hughes in 1905 and 1906. It was in those years that he served, first as counsel for the Stevens legislative committee investigating the gas companies of New York and then as counsel for the Armstrong legislative committee for the investiga-

tion of insurance business in New York. In the first investigations Mr. Hughes made a reputation, but it attracted little attention outside of New York City. In the insurance investigation, however, he unearthed nationwide scandals and the whole country followed the dramatic story which he revealed.

Before his investigation was half finished, however, Republican leaders had seized upon the record which he had made to carry their party to victory. The New York City Republican convention nominated him for mayor, but he declined because he had not finished the insurance investigation.

The next year W. H. Hearst was nominated for governor by both the Democrats and the Independent league. Mr. Hughes was selected by the Republicans as the man to defeat the fusion candidate, and he was elected, the only Republican on the state ticket who was not defeated at the election.

Throughout his administration as governor he was at loggerheads with the Republican organization.

He first urged the passage of the public service commission law, telling the legislature that a railroad commission paid by the railroads and with only advisory powers was inadequate. Little attention was paid to the proposed measure by the legislature, and Governor Hughes took the question to the people. He stumped the state for his bill, and finally the legislature responded.

Hardly had the bill become a law before the legislature passed a 2-cent passenger fare measure. Governor Hughes vetoed it on the ground that a legislature should not deal arbitrarily with matters requiring investigation, particularly when it had just provided machinery for investigating such matters and had granted power to relieve a situation as justice and reason might demand. He also succeeded in having a measure against racetrack betting enacted, resulting in the closing of important tracks in New York state and thus affecting racing throughout the whole country.

With the record of his first term be-

hind him, Governor Hughes was considered prominently for the Republican presidential nomination in 1909. President Roosevelt threw his power for Mr. Taft and Governor Hughes instead was renominated for governor and re-elected. He achieved widespread reputation as a campaign speaker by opening the Republican campaign at Youngstown, O. It was during his second term in 1910 that President Taft appointed him to the supreme court bench.

As a member of the court his clearness of comprehension and his ability of concise statement led to his selection by the chief justice in even the first years of his service to write most of the most important decisions rendered by the court. Among these were the so-called state rate cases, the pure food law decision and the Virginia and West Virginia debt case.

Mr. Hughes was married in New York City December 5, 1888, to Antoinette, daughter of Walter C. Carter, and had four children, Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., Helen, Catherine and Elizabeth Hughes.

He was for several years president of the Brown University Club of New York, a trustee of Brown university and a trustee of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church in New York.

He is a member of the Lawyers, Republican, University, Union League and Cornell University clubs and the American, New York State and New York City Bar Associations.

Though in official life Mr. Hughes has been known as a hard worker, in private life he is buoyant, fond of books of all kinds, music and golf, besides being a mountain climber who has been over most of Switzerland on foot.

AN AUSTRALIAN SHEEP BOOK.

We have obtained from an Australian publishing firm several copies of a book entitled "Australian Sheep and Wool." This book is from the pen of Alfred Hawkesworth, who is considered the greatest Australian authority on wool. The volume is very excellent-

ly gotten up and contains much material that would prove interesting to Western sheepmen. We are satisfied that especially those engaged in breeding the better class of sheep will find it very profitable to study this book. The price of the book prepaid to your address is \$2.50, and this office is prepared to furnish them without delay.

AROUND GATEWAY, COLO.

The range conditions are good in this country. The sheep came through the winter in fine shape. The wool clip was a little light, sheep shearing on the average seven and one-half pounds. We handle the half bred sheep, and the quality of the wool is good, selling for 27½ cents a pound.

The lambing is way above the average this year, we lambed 3500 lambs from 3200 sheep. We have been offered 7½ cents for lambs delivered in September.

Everything considered, the sheep business looks good in this country.

GEORGE GORDON.

FIRST IDAHO LAMBS.

On June 8 the first 1916 Idaho lambs reached the South Omaha market. Three carloads were sold that averaged 65 pounds and the top brought \$11.15. We believe this is the earliest date on which Idaho lambs have ever reached the central markets.

IDAHO EWES SELLING.

A large number of Idaho sheep outfits figure on closing out this year and some have already done so. R. F. Bicknell and R. N. Stanfield have purchased close to 200,000 Idaho ewes with the intention of shipping them to eastern states and to market. While some of these ewes are old, most of them are of good serviceable age and are being sold on account of lack of range. Idaho will reduce her ewe stock 250,000 head before November first.

Do not forget the Ram Sale.

**If your Sheep have Scabies, or Ticks or Lice—
If you Dipped and are Not Satisfied with Results Obtained—**

Why not use a dip officially recognized by State Boards and permitted by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry for Scab Eradication to destroy the sheep tick, louse and scab mite?

“BLACK LEAF 40”

is so recognized and has well-known characteristic properties: It is completely soluble in all waters, with no separation in the bath. One dipping kills all the live ticks; the nicotine sulphate remains in the wool and is so objectionable to the few which later hatch that they drop off. It is not injurious to sheep, wool, nor operator.

The Sheep Sanitary Board of Arizona,
The Sheep Sanitary Board of New Mexico,

The Colorado Board of Stock Inspection Commission,
The Board of Sheep Commissioners of Wyoming,

permit the use of only those dips officially permitted by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. The Board of Sheep Commissioners of Wyoming, in a recent letter to sheep owners, states:

"In actual field work as well as in recent experimental work, the Board has demonstrated the excellent results which may be expected from the use of Nicotine Sulphate or Black Leaf 40 in killing the sheep tick. It remains in the wool for a very long period and those ticks which hatch out after one dipping seldom survive the toxic effects of the nicotine which is left in the wool."

“Black Leaf 40” is equally as effective against lice and scabies.

Write for complete directions for the eradication of sheep ticks, lice and scabies with “Black Leaf 40.” Plans for dipping vats sent on request. Ask for name of nearest “Black Leaf 40” dealer.

THE KENTUCKY TOBACCO PRODUCT CO., Incorporated, **Louisville, Ky.**
Manufacturers of “BLACK LEAF 40”

BUTTERFIELD LIVE STOCK CO., Ltd.

Breeders of High Class Registered
and Pure Bred Sheep

Our offering for 1916 consists of

Registered and Pure Bred Rambouillet Rams
Registered and Pure Bred Hampshire Rams
Registered and Pure Bred Lincoln Rams

Also a limited number of

Registered and Pure Bred Ewes of above breeds.

With wool and Mutton both selling at unprecedented high prices it will pay you better than ever before to secure only the best stock for breeding.

Inspection and Correspondence Invited.

BUTTERFIELD LIVE STOCK CO., Ltd.
WEISER, IDAHO

A SENSATIONAL LIVE MUTTON MARKET.

By J. E. Poole

Packers made one of their sensational drives on prices in the live mutton market toward the end of May, but the decline they effected looked somewhat artificial, and there was prompt reaction. To effect that drive, they gathered a considerable quantity of ammunition in the shape of fed Texas sheep, southern lambs, and various kinds of ovine junk wherever it could be secured for the purpose. It was palpably a carefully devised attack and temporarily it succeeded, but at the end of the month, values were considerably higher than late in April after one of the most sensational markets the trade has ever witnessed. All prediction was made good, and some of it with a wide margin to spare although receipts were liberal, Chicago's receipts being close to 70,000 head over the corresponding month last year, while the six principal western markets showed an increase of approximately 30,000 on the same basis of comparison. Had Texas been able to shy its castor into the ring in the usual fashion, the run would have been materially heavier and prices considerably lower, but Texas was out of the game, only a few meal-fed sheep coming from that quarter, and unprecedently high prices resulted. New records were made each succeeding week until toward the close of the month when a seasonable crash occurred. Eastern markets were scantily supplied all through the month, and prosperity among consumers enabled them to buy lamb and mutton regardless of cost. By-product was high and wool sold as promptly as it could be pulled.

Toward the end of the month some southern lambs showed up, native springers were thrown on the market in considerable numbers and the crest of the boom was passed. Appearance of a few Texas sheep proved effective in curbing the runaway disposition of the market. Up to May 22, values of fed lambs advanced almost daily, breaking moderately thereafter, but closing 25 to 50 cents above the low spot un-

covered on the 29th of May. At the end of the month prices were 50 cents to \$1.00 per hundredweight higher than at the end of April on dry-fed shorn lambs, weight showing least of the appreciation. Standard, handyweight Colorado-Mexicans were 70 cents to \$1.25 above the close of April, but "Springers" were closed with net losses of \$1.25 at \$1.50 per hundredweight compared with the final session of the previous month. Ewes, both woolled and shorn, showed net losses of 25 to 60 cents, aged wethers were 25 cents lower and heavy bucks 50 to 75 cents lower. High dressing yearlings fol-

ers, made an average for the month of \$10.60, equalling the April average.

Fed Mexican yearlings in the fleece, from a Colorado feed lot, the property of C. R. Evans, sold up to \$12.10, or \$1.20 above the April record and \$1.95 higher than the record move in 1915. Shorn fed-western and Colorado-fed yearlings sold at \$10.00 and made another record \$1.15 above the April top for the class. Woolled, Colorado-fed, two and three-year-olds topped the aged wether class at \$10.00, breaking the new record made in April by 60c per hundredweight. At the high spot no prime aged wethers were available, but were nominally quoted at \$9.25. Woolled natives topped the ewe list at \$10 and shorn native ewes reached \$9, both being new records, 75c above those made in April. Aged wool bucks at \$8.75 and shorn bucks at \$8 were also new records.

Spring lambs sold high all through the month. One consignment of California lambs reached Chicago, several stopping at Missouri River markets and California springers sold late in the month at \$11.25 to \$11.50 with second cuts to feeders at \$8.50 and tailing at \$7.00. For ordinary shorn Texas wethers \$6.50 was paid.

Native spring lambs made a \$13.50 top closing with a \$11.75 limit, most of the good lambs of the new crop going over the scales at \$12.50 to \$13.00.

The slight reversal of form toward the end of the month created no pessimism. If half the forecasters make good a high summer market is certain. At the end of May there was little fed stuff in sight, and packers were anxiously awaiting a swelling movement of the new crop of lambs. The advance guard of the Tennessee and Kentucky crop showed up in good condition in May, and the bulk of the stuff from that quarter will run during June and July. The native lamb crop is known to be short, but there will be an accession to supply from that quarter during the next sixty days that will be welcome. A few more Californias are also on the market horizon, but the prospect is for slim picking.

Demand for stock ewes is manifest-



SAMPLES OF GOOD BRAID WOOL

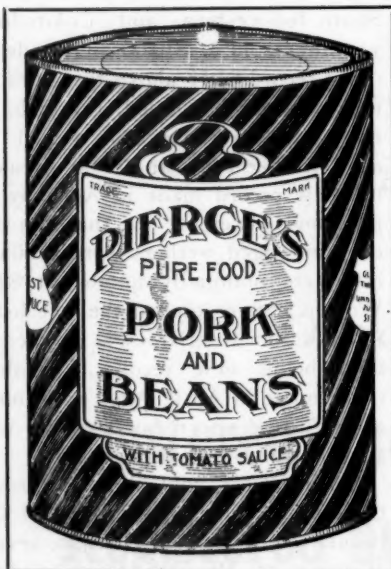
lowed the lamb rather than the sheep end of the deal closing 50 to 75 cents higher than at the end of April.

Records were shattered in all directions. Toward the end of the month a string of G. A. Dyckman's Colorado-fed Mexican lambs, averaging eighty-five pounds, reached \$12.90 per hundredweight, or 20 cents above the April top and \$1.05 higher than the yard record of previous years. Shorn Colorado and Illinois-fed western lambs scored at \$11.30 which was 80 cents above the April top on shorn lambs and \$1.30 above the packer top for April. It was also 40 cents above the record prior to 1916. Woolled lambs, excluding spring-

THERE'S A MEAL IN EVERY CAN

WHEN YOU HAVE A SUPPLY OF

PIERCE'S PURE PRODUCTS



You make no mistake in selecting Pierce's canned goods for the camp—or for your home. Every can contains pure foods, prepared by expert chefs from the very best vegetables grown in Utah. The list of Pierce's Pure Products includes the famous Pierce's Pork and Beans, Hominy, Sauerkraut, Tomato Catsup, Tomato Soup, Tomatoes, Tomato Puree, Table Syrup, Worcester Sauce, Pumpkin and other good foods.

Sanitorily packed, everlastingly backed by

THE UTAH CANNING COMPANY

"THE DADDY OF 'EM ALL"

OGDEN, SINCE 1888

B. HARRIS WOOL COMPANY

Boston

St. Louis, Mo.

Philadelphia

LARGEST HANDLERS OF WESTERN WOOL

**ALWAYS IN THE MARKET TO BUY OR TO TAKE
ON CONSIGNMENT WITH LIBERAL ADVANCES**

Wire, Write, or Telephone Us When Ready to Sell

WESTERN OFFICE

206 JUDGE BUILDING SALT LAKE CITY PHONE WASATCH 1759

ing itself early. During May a few fair to good full-mouthed native shorn ewes went to Kentucky at \$5.00 to \$5.50 and two to four-year-old "blackfaces" were quoted at \$6.00. The trade is expectant of a broad country demand for this stock all summer.

A RECORD FOR "BRUSHERS"

All previous records for "brushers" have been broken by the Kansas City goat market this year. Old "Nannies," weighing sixty-five pounds, sold at \$5.25 and seventy-five pound "brushers" were taken out at \$5.70. Many who wanted goats for land-clearing purposes balked at the prices, but in any case there were not enough to go around.

J. E. P.

PUEBLO LAND OFFICE RUSHED

Pueblo, Colo., May 31.—The month of May closed with a rush at the government land office today. Up to noon today fifty-five persons had visited the land office in the federal building, many of them making entries and oth-

ers selecting locations which they afterward went out to look over.

The entries for the month passed the 600 mark a few days ago, and it is believed they will surpass last month, when the largest number of entries ever made was recorded, a total of 643 filings.

COYOTES ABOUT GONE.

In our section of Idaho we have fewer coyotes than at any time in the past thirty years. We hardly lost a lamb from them this year. Our men report that they do not even hear a coyote on the range. Of course hunters have not

RAMS FOR SALE

250 Shropshire Rams, Yearlings.	200 Cotswold Rams, Yearlings.
400 Shropshire Rams, Lambs.	200 Cotswold Rams, Lambs.
50 Shropshire Rams, Registered.	200 Lincoln Rams, Lambs.
150 Hampshire Rams, Lambs.	100 Lincoln Rams, Lambs.
50 Hampshire Rams, Registered, mostly Lambs.	

This is all purebred stuff and we have registry papers for most of it.

Address BROWN BROS. SHEEP CO.
TWIN FALLS, IDAHO



KILL 'EM WITH CALKO DIP

CALKO DIP

(A COAL-TAR PREPARATION)

KILLS TICKS

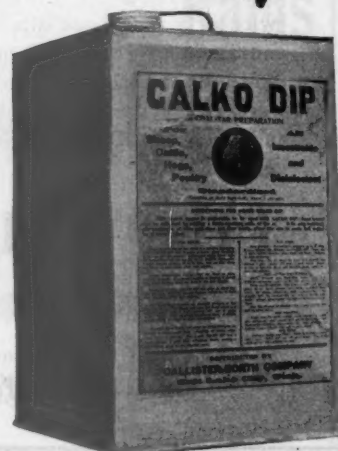
- Easy on the Sheep
- Does Not Harm the Wool
- Economical and Efficient

THERE ARE MANY DIPS ON THE MARKET
USE A DIP THAT KILL TICKS
USE CALKO DIP

Sheep are too valuable to experiment with unknown dips. Last year more sheep in the intermountain section were dipped in CALKO DIP than in any other preparation.

WRITE TO
CALLISTER-KORTH CO.
OFFICE 801 MCINTYRE BLDG., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

CONVENIENT
TO HANDLE
MIX WITH WARM
WATER AND USE



killed them all, and it is my judgment that rabies is responsible for their disappearance. In our section, there was considerable rabies for a while, but it seems to be about gone. I do not know whether the coyotes in the mountains have suffered from rabies or not as our men have not been up there.

F. R. GOODING, Idaho.

WESTERN SHEEP RECEIPTS.

May receipts of sheep and lambs in

the West were considerably heavier than last year. This was due to late feeding in expectation of a high market. Official figures follow:

May	1916	1915	Increase or Decrease
Chicago	282,047	213,371	+68,676
Kansas City	172,996	136,098	+36,898
Omaha	103,968	62,836	+41,132
St. Louis	71,637	55,680	+15,957
St. Joseph	43,788	59,405	-15,617
Sioux City	6,818	6,946	-128
Totals	681,254	534,336	+146,918

Receipts at the same markets for the expired five months of the current year follow:

Five months.	1916	1915	Increase or Decrease.
Chicago	1,470,633	1,322,964	+147,669
Kansas City	753,485	719,802	+33,683
Omaha	845,952	929,282	-83,330
St. Louis	217,991	220,855	-11,864
St. Joseph	372,202	428,494	-56,292
Sioux City	65,729	95,999	-30,270
Totals	3,725,992	3,726,396	-404

August 30, 31, September 1, and 2.

Yearlings

EWES FOR SALE

Aged

We offer for sale 7,000 yearling ewes, half-blood Lincoln-Merino or Cotswold-Merino. Also a few blackfaces. These are extra choice. Can deliver in June or later. We also offer several thousand aged ewes. These are mostly half breds. If desired, we shall breed these ewes to Hampshire rams so as to lamb in February or March.

For particulars, address

WOOD LIVE STOCK COMPANY
Spencer, Idaho

GET RID OF LICE

They do more damage and are harder to eradicate than ticks.

As a result of the general dipping last fall there are fewer ticks, this season than last, but lice have been increasing for several years.

To get rid of lice it is necessary to dip your sheep twice in a poisonous dip, once soon after shearing and again in about two months. The second dipping kills the lice that hatch out from the eggs that were in the fleece at the time of the first dipping, and does not allow them to get old enough to lay eggs themselves.

Cooper's Powdered Sheep Dip is the ideal dip for this purpose.

We have a valuable little book called "The Sheep Louse," which we will be glad to send to you at once free of charge, if you will send for it. Just write your name and address on a corner of this page and say, "Send the Sheep Louse book free." Then tear it off and mail to us.

THE SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Exclusive Western Distributors of

Cooper's Liquid and Powdered Dips, Cooper's Wool Baler, Kemp's Branding Liquid, Stewart Shearing Machines.

CHICAGO MARKET

Top sheep prices and range on bulk:
Week ending— Bulk. Top.

January 8	6.00@ 7.25	\$ 7.50
January 15	6.75@ 7.50	8.00
January 22	7.25@ 8.25	8.50
January 29	7.00@ 7.80	8.25
February 5	7.00@ 7.75	8.25
February 12	7.00@ 8.25	8.35
February 19	7.00@ 8.10	8.50
February 26	7.25@ 8.35	8.75
March 4	7.25@ 8.50	9.25
March 11	7.65@ 8.50	8.90
March 18	7.85@ 8.60	9.25
March 25	7.25@ 8.85	9.35
April 1	7.60@ 9.10	9.25
April 8	7.35@ 9.00	9.25
April 15	7.50@ 8.25	9.40
April 22	7.40@ 8.75	9.00
April 29	8.00@ 8.75	9.25
May 6	7.00@ 8.10	9.00
May 13	7.60@ 8.50	9.50
May 20	7.75@ 9.10	10.00
May 27	8.00@ 8.75	9.50
June 3	7.75@ 8.50	9.50

Top lamb prices and range on bulk:
Week ending— Bulk. Top.

January 8	9.00@10.40	\$10.60
January 15	10.00@10.85	10.90
January 22	10.15@10.90	11.15
January 29	10.00@10.85	11.10
February 5	10.15@11.10	11.25
February 12	10.50@11.25	11.50
February 19	10.75@11.35	11.50
February 26	10.50@11.35	11.50
March 4	10.50@11.35	11.50
March 11	10.65@11.50	11.55
March 18	10.75@11.40	11.00
March 25	11.00@11.60	11.70
April 1	9.50@11.80	11.90
April 8	9.15@11.40	11.50
April 15	9.25@11.85	12.00
April 22	9.15@11.60	11.65
April 29	8.85@11.50	11.65
May 6	9.50@10.50	12.35
May 13	9.40@12.00	12.25
May 20	10.25@10.75	12.80
May 27	10.25@11.50	12.90
June 3	9.25@11.80	11.85

SPECIAL SHOW PREMIUM.

We are in receipt of a check for \$75 from the president of the American Woolen Company as a premium on fine rams at the Salt Lake Ram Show and Sale. This premium is to be divided \$50.00 for first pen of twenty-five fine wool rams and \$25.00 for the second pen of fine rams. This is a part of the program of the American Woolen Company to show its interest in the sheep husbandry of this country.

Messrs. HICKMAN & SCRUBY, Court Lodge,
Egerton, Kent, England

Export Pedigree Livestock

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Specialty made of show herds, show
flocks, show horses for the Panama
Exposition.

Livestock is booming in North America, there is nothing to hinder importations required for exports from England, and the extra cost of insurance, freight, etc., is too small to make any difference.

Send for full particulars at once, if in a hurry, enquire by week end cabled letter. Americans ought to be importing bulls and rams by hundreds and we want to get busy.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE
FOR SALE!

Seventy-five Rams, raised in the Mountains of West Virginia; 75 young ewes from imported sires and dams.

Will contract now for July delivery.

Information gladly given about Virginia and West Virginia as a sheep country.

H. W. McLAUGHLIN
RAPHAINE, VA.

Lincolns — Cotswolds

One carload of yearling Lincoln Rams, one car of yearling Cotswold Rams, a few cars of Lincoln and Cotswold Ram lambs, a car each of Lincoln and Cotswold Ewes; also a few choice stud Rams.

R. S. ROBSON & SON,
Denfield, Ontario, Canada.

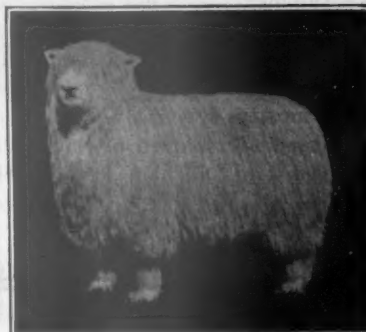
OXFORD RAMS

55 two-year-old Oxford Rams at
\$15.00 per head.

F. E. ARMSTRONG, Armstead, Mont.

500 Yearling Cotswold Rams

RANGE RAMS — STUD RAMS



One of Our Yearlings

Our flock consists of 2500 REGISTERED COTSWOLD EWES and includes the best blood of England and America.

We offer for this season 500 Registered Cotswold Yearling Rams and 1000 Ram Lambs. We invite inspection of our flocks.

Deseret Sheep Company
Boise, Idaho

Mention the National Wool Grower



A band of 1000 purebred Lincoln and Cotswold Ewes.
Bred from the best stock to be found in United States
and Canada. Owned by Austin Bros., Salt Lake City, Utah

Rams
for
Sale

CALIFORNIA LAMBS GO EAST.

This season somewhere in the neighborhood of 125,000 early California lambs have been purchased by speculators and shipped to the Missouri River and Chicago markets. These lambs have cost around \$5.25 per head in California and have weighed on the market about sixty-two pounds or a little lighter than last year. While these shipments are not new at this season of the year, there has been double the number move as compared with last year. These lambs have been handled mostly by F. C. Oxman of Oregon and Mr. Larsen of Salt Lake City. California lambs are mostly blackfaces in which the Shropshire predominates.

FOR SALE

2,500 head, grade ewes, from two to four years old, for immediate or later delivery. 4,000 cross-bred yearling ewes, September 15th delivery. 1,200 Smooth Merino yearling ewes for immediate delivery.

Fall Creek Sheep Co.
American Falls, Idaho

MENTION THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER.

RAMBOUILLETS

One of Our Stud Rams

For this season we offer
150 two-year-old Rambouillet Rams.

900 Yearling Rambouillet Rams.

300 Lincoln-Rambouillet
Crossbred Yearling Rams
150 Yearling Hampshire Rams.

**Cunningham
Sheep &
Land Co.**

Pilot Rock, Oregon

Hampshires**RAMS****Hampshires**

We offer for this year 300 head of purebred Hampshire Rams, both yearlings and lambs. Many of them registered. These rams are big, strong, hardy fellows, raised on the range at an altitude of 6000 feet. They will give you good service. Can be seen at Laketown, Utah. We shall meet trains at Paris, Idaho, which is just south of Montpelier.

J. Nebeker & Son
Laketown, Utah

HAMPSHIRE**RAMS****HALF-BREDS**

We offer for sale several hundred Hampshire yearling rams and 1,000 Hampshire ram lambs. Also 300 crossbred yearling rams. These crossbreds are out of purebred Rambouillet ewes and by registered Lincoln rams.

Address

WOOD LIVE STOCK COMPANY
SPENCER, IDAHO

AN INTERESTING CASE.

May ewes bred in August, four months before the usual time for breeding, be sold four months later as "merchantable" sheep?

This was the question at issue in a case decided in the district court last week at Billings, Montana, and it is predicted among sheepmen that as a result of the verdict a new clause will hereafter be inserted in sale contracts for sheep.

The case was that of Noble & Bragg, a well known firm of Wyoming stockmen, vs. J. G. Herd of Billings, a prominent sheep dealer and the action was originally filed in 1914. The plaintiffs in 1913 purchased 900 head of two-year-old ewes from the defendant, discovering later that the ewes had been bred out of season. The ewes lambed in January and February, 1914, and the entire crop of lambs, together with 75 of the mothers, was lost. The plaintiffs sued for \$2,500 damages.

The case hinged on the construction properly to be placed on the term "merchantable" as applied to ewes and the plaintiffs contended that inasmuch as the ewes were bred out of season, presumably for the purpose of adding to their weight, they were not merchantable in the ordinary construction of the term at the time of sale. They contended further that the ewes were purchased for breeding purposes and were understood to be in condition for breeding when purchased at the usual time, which in this part of the country is sometime in December.

There was nothing in the contract which specifically stated whether or not the ewes in question were with or without lamb at the time of purchase or delivery (which was made in November) and the defense contended that the term "merchantable," as commonly used, excludes only sheep which are diseased, crippled or locoed, and called several well known stockmen, among them Charles McDaniels and William Rea, who testified that under the terms of prevailing contracts the fact that ewes were bred out of sea-



A Romney Ram

LINCOLN AND ROMNEY BUCKS

H. STANLEY COFFIN
North Yakima, Washington

Will Have For Sale This Fall

1000 LINCOLN RAM LAMBS
500 ROMNEY RAM LAMBS
300 BLACK FACE RAM LAMBS

THE ABOVE LAMBS ARE FROM FULL BLOOD STOCK, FEBRUARY DROP, LARGE, HUSKY, HEAVY-WOOLED FELLOWS, AND WILL GIVE SPLENDID SERVICE.

COARSE WOOL BUCKS ARE SCARCE. PLACE YOUR ORDER BEFORE TOO LATE.

WE ALSO DEAL IN RANGE SHEEP. ARE OFFERING FOR SALE THIS FALL 22,000 ONE-HALF BLOOD LINCOLN MIXED, FEBRUARY, MARCH AND APRIL MUTTON LAMBS; AND 5000 ONE-HALF BLOOD LINCOLN, YEARLING EWES.

H. STANLEY COFFIN
North Yakima, Washington



One of My Stud Rams

CALIFORNIA RAMBOUILLETS

My Rambouillets are large, smooth and well covered with heavy fleeces of long white wool. They are bred in a high, dry country and are very hardy. I have 2000 one and two-year-old rams for this season. If you visit the Fair, call and see my flocks. My prices are reasonable and my rams will suit the range country.

CHAS. A. KIMBLE,
Hanford, Cal.



One of My Stud Ewes

When writing to advertisers please mention the National Wool Grower.

EWES FOR SALE

Three thousand two to four-year-olds
Cotswold-Merino Grade.

Some show very little black face. These sheep are in excellent condition. Deliver immediately or later. Can furnish rams for them if desired. Can be seen in two hours from American Falls.

ADDRESS

FALL CREEK SHEEP CO.
American Falls, Idaho

MT. PLEASANT RAMBOUILLET FARM



Some of My Stud Rams.

My breeding is from the world's most noted flocks.

We offer for 1916-300 very choice yearling rams, large, smooth and fine wooled; also some ewes of the same type. We furnish rams for prominent breeders. For particulars call or write.

VISITORS WELCOME.

JOHN K. MADSEN, Mt. Pleasant, Utah

REGISTERED RAMBOUILLETS



Bred and Raised by Us.

Our flock consists of 1000 Registered Rambouillet Ewes, 1000 Purebred unregistered Rambouillet Ewes. We offer for 1916-300 Registered Yearling Rambouillet Rams many of which are suitable to head the best American flocks. Also 330 Purebred Yearling Rambouillet Range Rams.

We will also sell 1000 Cotswold and Lincoln Yearling Rams part of which to be imported from Canada. Before purchasing elsewhere we invite your careful inspection of our flock.

QUEALY PETERSON SHEEP CO.
COKEVILLE, WYOMING

son would not exclude them from the category of merchantable stock. McDaniel, however, admitted that a sheepman ordinarily in seeking ewes for breeding purposes would not choose animals bred out of the usual season.

The jury upheld the contention of the defense, returning a sealed verdict in Herd's favor after only twenty minutes' deliberation, and the plaintiffs were given 90 days to prepare a bill of exceptions and move for a new trial.

W. W. GAIL.

GOOD ADVICE TO GROWERS.

B. F. White, president of the First National Bank of Dillon, Montana, gives this valuable information on the handling of wool:

"Wool gathers moisture from a damp atmosphere and increases in weight thereby. When exposed to rain or when bags are left to lay on the damp ground, it not only absorbs weight rapidly, but the quality and character of the wool is affected.

"With the unusually high prices being paid for wool this season, buyers will naturally, be very particular about weights and conditions of wool when loaded on cars.

"To save contentions and disputes over the question of condition at the loading points, the following is respectfully suggested:

"Do not shear when wool is damp from any cause.

"Bags should not be allowed to lay on the damp ground after being filled, but should be placed on a platform or on legs high enough above the ground that the air may circulate under the pile.

"Paulins or covers of some kind should be provided for covering wool piled up at shearing pen and also for wagons when hauling into warehouse or cars.

"Dripping from covers should not be allowed to run under the wool piles.

"Do not let the wool get wet at all from any source, no matter what the cost or trouble in the way of prevention."

Stud Rams RAMBOUILLETS Range Rams



Our Champion C. Ram at Frisco

We offer for sale a large number of registered Rambouillet stud rams and range rams. Will sell in lots of one to a carload. We invite your careful inspection of our flock.

R. A. JACKSON, Dayton, Washington

Rambouillets



Rams Ewes

We have for sale a large number of registered and unregistered Rambouillet Rams. Also a limited number of good ewes.

W. D. CANDLAND

Mt. Pleasant,

Utah

RAMBOUILLETS

We maintain one of the largest registered flocks in the country. Its quality is attested by show records in the strongest competition, and the sale of stud rams to the leading breeders of this and foreign countries.

We offer a number of stud rams of such breeding and individual merit as should place them in the best flocks.

Also choice rams and ewes for founding and improving any flock.

Size and form combined with long heavy fleeces.

Their breeding insures their prepotency. We invite the correspondence and inspection of those who appreciate quality and are willing to pay a reasonable price for good animals.

ROSCOE WOOD

Douglas,

Wyoming

A. A. WOOD & SON

Saline,

Michigan

ne, 1916
nge Ram

June, 1916

MONTANA LAMB CROP SHORT.

"Bill" Rea, of Billings, Montana, one of the largest sheep operators on this North American continent says that seventy-five per cent of the Montana and Wyoming lamb crop was under contract at the end of May. "Most of the stuff has been secured by feeders and others who are in a position to take care of it," he said. "Speculators have made some purchases, but as a rule the stuff contracted is in strong hands and none of it is likely to be thrown on the bargain counter. A few winter contracts were made as low as \$6.75 per hundredweight, but not many lambs were bought that way, and \$7.50 has been a common price, as high as \$7.75 to \$8.00 having been paid.

"Montana has a short lamb crop, owing to a backward spring. Early in May we had a bad snowstorm with a thirty degree temperature, causing heavy mortality among lambs, especially where hay was scarce. I figure the crop at 65 to 75 per cent of normal according to locality. Probably twenty-five per cent fewer ewes were bred than last year."

We shall be greatly surprised if we do not have at least 1500 sheepmen in Salt Lake City for our annual ram sale.

RAMBOUILLET EWES FOR SALE

I AM OFFERING FOR SALE
1000 head of Purebred Rambouillet Ewes

either registered or unregistered for delivery October 1st. Purchaser can have his choice from 2000 head including 800 yearlings and two-year-olds. I believe these ewes are as good as can be found in United States and my only reason for selling is that I cannot handle my present number.

W. D. CANDLAND
Mt. Pleasant, Utah

RAMBOUILLETS

We offer for this season 75 two year olds and 300 yearling

Purebred Rambouillet Rams

These are big, hardy, heavy woolled rams.

CRANER & GOODMAN SHEEP CO.
CORRINE, UTAH

Mention the National Wool Grower

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We are breeding big, smooth bodied, heavy woolled, open faced Merino Rams. 700 yearlings for next season.

L. U. SHEEP COMPANY
DICKIE, WYOMING

RAMBOUILLETS

Stud Rams Range Rams

We have for sale 350 Yearling Rambouillet Rams. These rams are large, smooth, well covered with long staple wool, are raised at a high altitude and are very hardy. Our foundation Ewes are from the choicest American flocks.

J. P. VAN HOUTEN CO.
Shoemaker, New Mexico

Have you paid your \$5.00 dues yet?

M. K. PARSONS & COMPANY LIVE STOCK

1023 Kearns Building

Phone Wasatch 412

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

F. S. KING BROS. CO.

LARAMIE, WYO.

RAMBOUILLET AND CORRIEDALE BREEDERS

500 REGISTERED
RAMBOUILLET
STUD RAMS

—
1000

RANGE RAMS

—
REGISTERED

EWES for
STUD and FLOCKS



Champion B. Type Flock, Panama Exposition

CORRIEDALE
RAMS and EWES
FOR SALE

also

Orders taken and filled
for future importation.

—
Write for Information
and Prices.

THE LIVE STOCK SITUATION.

Toward midsummer the live stock situation is healthy. Some spectacular markets have been witnessed during the past month. Meat consumption is at high tide. Every eastern industrial center is enjoying prosperity of almost unprecedented character, meat exports are of enormous volume and supply is deficient. Foot and mouth disease has aggravated this shortage, and the Texas drouth has put packers on stinted allowance at a period when plentitude is the rule.

During May cattle sold at the highest prices in trade history, at least so far as medium and common grades were concerned. At Chicago prime bullocks reached \$11.05, which is the May record and distillery steers sold at \$10.75. More \$10.00 to \$10.75 trade was done than ever before.

It has been the most sensational

series of sheep and lamb markets in trade history. Spring lambs, at the crest of the boom, reached \$13.50 woolled lambs of last year's crop \$12.90, shorn lambs \$11.30, woolled wethers and ewes \$10.00, shorn ewes \$9.00, woolled yearlings \$12.10, and shorn yearlings \$9.00.

Hogs sold up to \$10.35 and \$9.60 to \$10.00 bought most of the hogs marketed at Chicago during May. On every break packers were keen contenders. About 90,000,000 pounds of hog product is being exported monthly and scarcity of live muttons is forcing the public to eat more pork. If lambs were selling \$2.00 per hundredweight lower, hogs would have keener competition.

Both the situation and the prospect warrant optimism. Domestic consumption of meat was never as large and that the public is able to buy it at the prices is surprising. Market sentiment is decidedly optimistic, and unless

something comes out of a clear sky, good prices are certain the rest of the year.

J. E. P.

WASHINGTON WOOL SOLD.

Late advices indicate that the wool clip of the state of Washington has been cleaned up at prices ranging from 16½ to 20 cents for fine wool and 26 to 29½ cents for crossbred. A few clips have been consigned.

Save the Sheep!

The Shepherd's worth is estimated by the number of sheep he can save. No herder can save the sheep without the proper equipment.

The proper equipment is always labeled, "Nigger Boy Brand", and has signified the standard of quality for thirty years in Harness, Saddles, Pack Outfits, Hobbles, Sheepmen's Blankets, Water Bags, etc. If your dealer does not know all about the "Nigger Boy Brand", write us, for we specialize on Sheepmen's equipments.

J. G. Read & Bros.
Company
Ogden :: Utah

Bring Us Your Power Problems

Their solution may be a far easier matter than you suppose. Every effort of this organization is directed toward making our electric service universally available.

Utah Power & Light Co.

Money to Loan

JOHN CLAY & CO. always have money to loan to raisers and feeders of live stock. We also loan on ranches.

WRITE OR APPLY TO THEIR AGENT

CHARLES E. HAWVER

WALKER BANK BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

1916
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June, 1916

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

47

LOSS OF LAMBS AROUND DILLON, MONTANA

Most of the lambs around Dillon, Montana, have been contracted at prices ranging from 7 to 7¼ cents to feeders in the Billing's district. However, we are reliably informed that the lamb crop at Dillon was not heavy to begin with on account of a great number of dry ewes and that due to the unusually cold weather of May, a considerable percentage of lambs has been lost. A very observant sheepman from Dillon, to whom we have just talked, estimates that the Dillon lamb crop is about 80 per cent of normal.

TO SELL THE RAMS.

The National Wool Growers Association has secured Dwight Lincoln, of Milford Center, Ohio, to act as auctioneer at the Salt Lake Ram Sale, August 30, 31, September 1, and 2. Mr. Lincoln is recognized as the best sheep auctioneer in America and makes a specialty of handling sheep sales.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR THE RAM SHOW.

This association up to the present date has received notice of the following special premiums for the Salt Lake Ram Show, August 30, 31, September 1 and 2.

The Union Stock Yards Company, Chicago, Illinois, donated \$225.

The National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company, Chicago, Illinois, \$225.

The American Hampshire Sheep Association, Detroit, Michigan, \$105.

The American Shropshire Sheep Association, LaFayette, Indiana, \$100.

The American Woolen Company, Boston, Massachusetts, \$75.

NEW RECORD FOR BREEDING CATTLE.

On May 17, at Orchard Lake, Indiana, Warren McCray sold at auction

seventy-five head of Hereford cattle at an average price of \$1,287 each. The top price of the sale was \$10,000 paid for a three-year-old bull and \$4,000 was paid for a three-year-old heifer. How-

ever, thirty-one head sold at more than \$1,000 each. A total of twenty-five bulls was sold at an average of \$1,996. This is America's record sale of purebred cattle.

MORTGAGE LOANS FOR SHEEP MEN

Woolgrowers having ample ranges and large flocks are invited to correspond with us regarding long time mortgage loans. Established 1890. Assets \$15,000,000.

SPOKANE & EASTERN TRUST COMPANY

J. P. M. RICHARDS, Chairman.

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

R. L. RUTTER, President.

HEATH & MILLIGAN APPROVED SHEEP MARKING INK

THE UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
AND EXPERIMENT
STATION

January 30, 1915

Heath & Milligan,
1833 Seward Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Gentlemen:

We have looked over the sheep which we have branded with your sheep marking ink. In every case so far the paint has stood the weather as well as our standard paint. We have also scoured up a sample of wool which had been saturated with your ink and then dried in the laboratory since October 19. It scoured out perfectly.

Very truly yours,

J. H. Hill
Wool Specialist.

SULPHUR

ALL GRADES—ANY QUANTITY
FROM A BAG TO A CARLOAD

Z. C. M. I. Drug Store

WOOL BAGS

We handle more Wool Bags than any dealer in the intermountain region.

PAPER TWINE

"Reliance" Paper Fleece Twine has the greatest possible tensile and tying strength.

SHEEP SHEARS

B. B. A. and 71 or
Trades Union Shears

SOFT ARKANSAS and
LILY WHITE OIL
STONES



SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH

LIVE STOCK EXTENSION LIVE STOCK FINANCING LIVE STOCK PROCEEDS

AN ACCOUNT WITH US
WILL SOLVE YOUR
LIVE STOCK PROBLEMS

THE LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - - \$1,750,000

WESTERN WOOL COMPANY**CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED****Cash advances made on bills
of lading****37 So. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.****FULL MARKET FOR WOOL & PELTS**

We are the only strictly commission house in Kansas City, so in order to get full market prices for Wool and Sheep Pelts, consign your shipments to us. Shipments sold on the **Open Market** on their **Own Merits**. Quotations gladly furnished. Correspondence solicited.

C. J. MUSTION WOOL COM. CO.

1741-1743 Genesee St., Kansas City, Mo.
Opposite Stock Yards.

**Wants to Sell
or Exchange!**

For sale or exchange for good, healthy ewes not over four years of age, a typical Imported Suffolk Stallion Imp. by Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill. Whole dark chestnut, four years old, weight 2040; sure breeder, colts to show; state permanent certificate of soundness. Has won several prizes in England as a two-year-old. For particulars write

HENRY KAHLER,
Schleswig, Iowa.

R. F. D. No. 1, Box 170.

**THIRTY-TWO CENTS
PAID AT WYOMING.**

Up to June first the highest price reported for wool in the State of Wyoming is 32 cents paid to the Stewart-Harding Sheep Company of Evanston for 100,000 pounds. This clip is composed entirely of quarter and three-eighths blood wool and is taken from sheep that represent fully eighty per cent Cotswold blood. This clip is light in shrinkage and has always been considered very desirable by the buyers.

FINE WOOLS IN TEXAS.

Mr. D. T. Hanks, of San Angelo, Texas, recently called at the Wool Growers' office and spoke as follows: "I am up in this country looking over the Rambouillet flocks, but I expect to be back again to the ram sale as I want a few choice stud rams.

"Texas has not as good a lamb crop as usual, for in some sections losses have been heavy. The mutton ram has never made much headway in Texas nor will he for many years. We are staying with the fine wools down there."

HIGHEST PRICED WOOL.

We have sold our clip of about 120,000 pounds to a Boston firm at 30 cents a pound. Our wool is estimated to shrink sixty per cent. The sheep are a high-grade Rambouillet and are very evenly graded, and the fleeces are very much alike as it has been our practice for many years to cull out all sheep which either from age or other defects produce an inferior fleece and to fatten such culls for market. Our entire flock will shear nine pounds or better this year. In my opinion the practice of grading sheep is much better than attempting to grade the wool.

We also just sold a band of 1500 yearling Rambouillet ewes after shearing at \$8.00 per head. These ewes go to a sheepman near Ellensburg, Washington.

C. H. WILLIAMS, Deer Lodge, Mont.

ESTABLISHED 1863

J. BATEMAN & CO.

Successors to Justice, Bateman & Co.

Wool Commission Merchants**122 South Front Street, PHILADELPHIA****Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Market Report on Request.**

ATTENTION WOOL GROWERS

SALTER BROTHERS & COMPANY**WOOL BROKERS—216 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.**

Solicits wool shipments for direct sale to the mills. Always sold subject to shippers consent.
LIBERAL ADVANCES. BEST OF REFERENCES.

**Before Disposing of Your
Wool, Phone or Write—**

**COFFIN & GILLMORE
Wool Merchants****PHILADELPHIA, : PA.****Large Handlers of Western Wools**

Local Office, D. F. Walker Block,
Salt Lake City, Utah

Phone, Wasatch 4570
J. A. KEARNS, Agent

A VERY GOOD BILL.

Senator Sheppard of Texas has introduced a bill in the Senate that appropriates \$65,000.00 to be expended by the Secretary of Agriculture in collecting and publishing data regarding the probable supply of cattle, hogs, and sheep available for slaughter, as well as the prices and number marketed. The bill also authorizes the Secretary to publish data as regards the amounts of meats held in cold storage. We think it is a very excellent measure.

WYOMING WOOL SOLD.

Around Rawlins, Wyoming, a great many clips of wool have been sold after they were shorn. Some of these clips were graded; some put up on the Australian plan; and some sacked in the old way. Two of the clips were mostly fine wool; the remainder contained a larger percentage of crossbred. The prices follow: Osborne Live Stock Company, 29 cents; Louis Larsen, 27 cents; Tierney Sheep Company, 26 cents; Donnell Sheep Company, 26½ cents; Sundin and Johnson 26¾ cents; Blake Sheep Company, 25¾ cents; Ole Larsen, 26¾ cents; Eureka Sheep Company, 27¾ cents. Some of these clips contained more staple than usual due to the fact that they were hand shorn last year and machine shorn this year.

**SHOSHONE, IDAHO,
WOOL SOLD**

This year the sheepmen in the vicinity of Shoshone, Idaho, pooled 106,000 fleeces, mostly of crossbred, and recently sold the whole pool for 30 cents. Much of this wool sold at 25 cents last year. This pool included the clip of Fred Gooding, Tom Gooding, Joseph Keefer, Newman Brothers, J. W. Newman, Novinger and Darrah, and LeMoynes Brothers. The wool went to the American Woolen Company.

We invite you to inspect carefully the list of entries for the Salt Lake Ram Sale, August 30 and 31, and September 1 and 2.

COATES BROTHERS**WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS****PHILADELPHIA, PENN.**

Solicit consignments and offer best facilities for the handling and sale of wool. Cash advances made on bills of lading.

FARNSWORTH, STEVENSON & CO.**WOOL MERCHANTS**

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

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Commission MerchantsLiberal Advances Made
on Consignments**18 WEST AUSTIN AVENUE****CHICAGO****ILLINOIS****Jeremiah Williams & Co.****WOOL****Commission
Merchants****481 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.****Western Office, McIntyre Building, Salt Lake City, Utah**



Kreso Dip No. 1

(STANDARDIZED)

The Dependable Dip

KILLS SHEEP TICKS

and other parasites

For the treatment of Sheep Scab, Mange, Ringworm, etc.

Helps the rapid healing of Shear Cuts, Scratches and Wounds.

A Dip That Does the Work Without Injury

To the Animal or Fleece.

No burning of the Fibres

No Staining, No Poisoning

No Sickening

Lambs go to the mother immediately after dipping.

EASY TO USE, EFFICIENT, ECONOMICAL

Equally Good for All Livestock
Kills Lice, Mites, Fleas, etc.

A SANITARY PROTECTION AGAINST HOG CHOLERA

and other contagious diseases.

Experiments on live hogs prove that a 2½ per cent dilution of Kreso Dip No. 1 will kill Virulent Hog Cholera Virus in 5 minutes by contact.

Write for free descriptive booklets on the care of Sheep and all livestock.

Parke, Davis & Co.

DEPARTMENT ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Detroit, Michigan

AROUND BRADY, MONTANA.

We have had a very backward spring this year, very dry, cold, and no grass. The lamb crop was just fair; having no grass, the ewes had no milk. Lambs are selling around seven cents a pound. The wool clip is fair. There are no sheep selling in this section of the country.

H. F. KROPP.

WILL ATTEND THE RAM SALE.

A Wyoming woolgrower writes us, "I am coming to the ram sale in search of the best Cotswold rams I can get. If you don't have them there, I shall go elsewhere. My wool brought me more money this year than ever before, and I am going to put part of that money into some good rams. I figure that will pay me better interest than I can get by investing elsewhere."

NEW DORSET BULLETIN.

The Continental Dorset Club of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, has recently issued its first quarterly bulletin devoted to the Dorset breed of sheep. From this bulletin, we gather that the interest in the Dorset is increasing and that there is an unusual demand for ewes.

DIPPING INVESTIGATIONS

NEEDED

Said the largest Western sheep feeder to a representative of this paper recently: "I believe there is a good deal about dipping sheep that we do not know yet, even though we have been dipping for many years. I believe the only safe time to dip is right after shearing as it sets the sheep back less at that time than at any other. I believe fall dipping is injurious rather than beneficial and I think if a practical test was ever made, it would be so proven. The government or state ought to test out this dipping business on a practical scale so as to prove exactly what the exact injury or benefit amounts to."

For Sale!

10,000

Head Fine Sheep
with Ranches
and Range

Address

FRED T. COLTER

Colter, Apache Co., Arizona

"You Want the Best for Your Money"

Ask your grocer for

**Parker's Star Brand
Peas and Tomatoes**



STAR BRAND.

**BETTER QUALITY AT THE
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**Demand PARKER'S STAR
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PARKER'S Peas and Tomatoes are packed by experienced canners in the most up to date plants, and are guaranteed to be perfectly fresh and wholesome.

The W. J. Parker Canneries
OGDEN, UTAH

The largest packers of peas and tomatoes
in Utah

WANTS MORE SHEEP IN TEXAS.

In the issue of the Wool Grower for this month, on page 12, under the heading, "Small Texas Lamb Crop," your correspondent, J. E. P., makes the herebelow statement: "Texas sheep raising territory is mainly Crockett, Valverde, Pecos, Kinney, Edwards, Kerr, Sutton, Brewster, and Terrell counties, about twenty-seven square miles. This area under normal conditions produces 350,000 sheep a year, exclusive of goats of which 200,000 head go to market. Drouth is expected to reduce the season's sheep output about 175,000 head." The statements made by your correspondent would naturally incline the readers of your journal, not familiar with the facts, to infer that the counties named, embrace the greater portion of the desirable sheep raising country in Texas.

Texas has an area of two hundred and sixty-two thousand square miles, or 167,680,000 acres of land. Our State Comptroller's report for 1914, shows that of the 251 counties, 224 reported sheep for assessment, and that the state possessed 1,556,006 head, (and 1,089,210 goats, nearly all of which are angoras.) It is true that the nine counties named by your correspondent, reported for assessment in 1914, 585,633 head, or 38 per cent of the total number. And, while it is true that the nine counties named by your correspondent, located as they are in West Texas, four of which border on the Rio Grande, are exceedingly well adapted to raising sheep, and producing an exceedingly desirable quality of wool, it is also true that nearly all of the balance of the state can grow equally as good sheep, and wool, as the nine counties named. (There are four or five counties, bordering the gulf, lacking drainage, that are least desirable for sheep raising.) Some wool manufacturers assert that the most desirable wools grown in Texas, are produced in many central Texas counties, where a large portion of the 5,040,175 sheep in Texas, were located in 1894, when the coming of free wool caused the larger portion of those that were saved from the slaugh-

ter houses, to be moved to the counties named by your correspondent, where, on the then free range, mostly, having little brush to interfere with handling large flocks, sheep could be carried at very much less expense than on the rich farming lands of central, north, and on the brushy ranges of southwest Texas. Moving the flocks, during the free wool years, 1894 to 1897, and subsequently, to the then free range, non-

agricultural portions of the state, left few men in the portions of the state formerly occupied by the flocks that thought it necessary to make a concerted effort to keep the wolves under control and such neglect caused the former sheep raising portions of the state, which were sparsely settled in those years, to become very greatly infested with wolves. And, as it is generally known that sheep raising cannot



**Colt Automatic Pistol---Gov.
Model. One of Browning's Patents.**

Sheepmen Spend Thousands of Dollars with us every year which is good evidence that we have a lot of things the sheepman needs.

Our 150 page illustrated catalog is sent Free on request.

BROWNING BROS. CO. OGDEN, UTAH

\$40.00

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Stop overs at all points enroute

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Manufacturers and Dealers in
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New Harness Exchanged for Old
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"PERFECT" Identification

There can never be any question about ownership, when an animal shows a "PERFECT" EAR TAG, with number of animal and name and address of owner stamped thereon. Cost small. Prevents loss of stock.



The "PERFECT" TAG should be used because it is the lightest tag manufactured; made of aluminum; non-corrosive and non-poisonous. This ear tag is endorsed by stockmen all over the United States.

Send for FREE Sample Tag and Prices.

SALT LAKE STAMP CO.
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Leading Implement and Hardware Dealers

WOOL GROWERS SUPPLIES

At 50 Places in Utah and Idaho

HOTEL UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY

ROOMS WITHOUT BATH
\$1.50 and \$2.00 PER DAY
WITH BATH \$2.50 and UP.

"The very best of everything at sensible prices"

Sheep Foreman Wanted

A first-class man for general sheep foreman, capable of successfully handling 15,000 breeding ewes in the Northwestern part of the United States. Must be thoroughly experienced in the breeding and running of sheep in a mountainous country; a good judge of all classes of sheep and wool, able to improve the quality of the stock and capable of handling men. Only sober and reliable men need apply, and first letter should state age, nationality, if married or single, full details of experience, where employed at present, salary expected and references. Address Sheep Foreman, care National Wool Grower, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Salt Lake City's Newest.

Hotel Newhouse

400 ROOMS

Every room with bath and outside exposure. Fireproof.

Rates \$1.50 and upwards.

Well equipped with sample rooms for commercial men.

F. V. HEIM, - Managing Director.

CULLEN HOTEL

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

FRED J. LEONARD, Mgr.

Headquarters for Sheepmen

More Sheep bought and sold in the Cullen Hotel than in any hotel in the United States.

Rates \$1.00 and up

show that in 1884 the assessors of Texas reported for assessment 4,867,000 sheep of shearing age. The Federal Department of Agriculture reported Texas having 6,266,000 sheep in that same year; the difference between the number reported to our State Comptroller, and the Federal Department of Agriculture consisted of sheep located in unorganized counties in West Texas and on the plains. The reports of the Federal Department of Agriculture show that the sheep stock of Texas decreased from 5,040,175 head on January 1, 1894, to 2,520,068 head on January 1, 1898 (a fraction more than 50 per cent.) But, during the last past nearly four years, encouraged by our state-wide, compulsory carnivorous wild animal bounty laws, the people of Texas have destroyed very large numbers of wolves, and now our Federal and State Agricultural authorities are endeavoring to arrange for making a state-wide, railroad county seat demonstration campaign of education, embracing object lessons, for the purpose of convincing the people, (especially the 417,700 farmers) of the value of, and necessity for, sheep on the farms, and to induce them to rebuild, and properly increase the sheep stock of Texas.

During the last past sixty-five years, our people have tested, and proven nearly the entire area of Texas to be well adapted, and nearly all of it to be exceedingly well adapted to growing the Merino sheep. The mutton breeds have been introduced in recent years, comparatively, but where tested on the farms, results have been satisfactory. And it is generally believed that the crossbreeds will be found entirely satisfactory on the ranches, under the pasture system, which, in very recent years, (the wolves being decreased) is being quite largely substituted in lieu of the herding method.

As an evidence of the quality of Texas wool, Bulletin No. 206, (by F. R. Marshall and L. L. Heller) issued last May, by our Federal Department of Agriculture, reports, on page 14, "The fine wools of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, are the strongest

in the world, and they are the most valuable American wools." On page 16, of the same bulletin, it is stated, "In Texas shearing twice a year is often practiced. These short wools are probably the best American felting wools. They are also highly regarded in certain branches of woolen manufacture. The twelve months' clip of Texas is probably as near the Ohio type of wool as any western wool. The Merino blood is strongly dominant here. These wools sometimes shrinking as low as 56 to 58 per cent." It would seem a statement, emanating from such impartial source, should be accepted as to the desirability of Texas wools. (Shearing twice a year, in Texas, is confined almost wholly to southwest, and the south part of west Texas.) The quality of Texas Merino mutton, range fattened, is evidenced by the high prices paid for it in Kansas City, St. Louis, and Fort Worth.

Your correspondent reports severe loss of lambs in Texas, by reason of drouth.

Losses of such nature are the result of neglect by the flock managers to make proper provision for the care of the flocks.

It is well known that sheep raisers, having their flocks located in the non-agricultural portions of Texas, can more successfully save their flocks from the effects of disastrous drouth, by feeding small quantities of raw cotton seed, or cotton seed meal, (both of which foods are exceedingly valuable for sheep, and of which Texas produces enormous quantities, and railroad transportation through the non-agricultural portions of Texas sufficiently good) than can the sheep raisers of any other non-agricultural country in the world.

The sheep raising capacity of Texas, was clearly set out in a statement made in April, 1913, and signed by each of the seven members of the executive committee of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association and addressed to the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of Congress, and each member of the U. S. Senate, in which that committee stated that

"Texas has the capacity to safely carry, under the pasture system, (the wolf exterminated, which is being done) thirty to forty millions sheep, and ten to twelve millions angora goats." The results of tests, made dur-

ing the last past eight or ten years, warrant the conclusion that winter lambs can be raised, on the farms, and farm ranches of Texas, extending from Red River on the north, to the mouth of the Rio Grande, on the south, a

E. A. CULBERTSON, President
W. F. EARLS, Cashier

DeWITT KNOX, Vice-President
GEORGE G. KNOX, Asst. Cashier

United States Depositary

The National Bank of the Republic

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Capital	\$ 300,000.00
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This bank enjoys the pleasure of having more woolgrowers as customers, than any bank in this Intermountain Country. A number of the most prominent attribute their success to the unfailing aid of this bank during good times and bad.

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Strength

National Copper Bank
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Wasatch 1826-1827.
Or Telegraph Us.

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AND SHEEP.**

Utah Packing & Provision Company

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C. H. GRANVILLE, Supt. of Purchases.

Salt Lake City, Utah

SHIP YOUR
Hides and Skins
 TO
Utah Hide & Live Stock Co.
 ESTABLISHED 1891
 SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

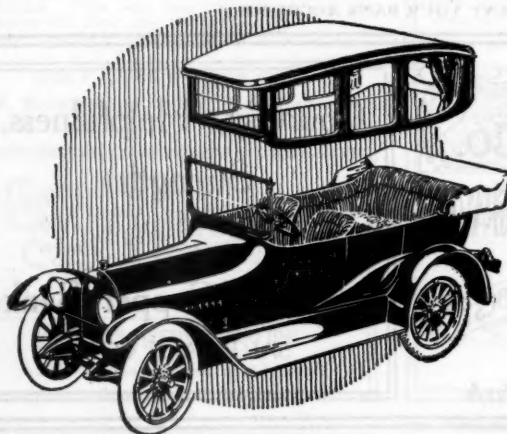
COTTON SEED MEAL and CAKE

We have a few cars left of the nut and pea sizes. We highly recommend the cake for feed during lambing. Write or wire us if you want a car or more.

COLLINS BROKERAGE COMPANY
 318 Dooly Block, Salt Lake City, Utah

ALL-YEAR KISSEL KAR

A PRACTICAL CAR FOR ALL SEASONS



Seven-Passenger, 6-cylinder complete, with summer and winter tops, \$2250.00, delivered; 5-passenger, 6-cylinder complete, with summer and winter tops, \$2150.00, delivered; 4-passenger, 6-cylinder complete, with summer and winter tops, \$2075.00, delivered.

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MOTOR CAR COMPANY**
 Abram Hatch, President.

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distance of five hundred and sixty miles, or more, and made fat for the market from February 1st to middle of June, at less cost than can be done in any other part of North America. Under the pasture system, sheep can be raised in Texas, and wool of exceeding good quality produced, at less cost than in any other part of North America, excepting only small portions of Mexico.

Texas is not only very greatly in need of ewe flocks, but of shepherds, also.

Texas has room, and offers valuable opportunities, for many thousands of people desirous of engaging at sheep raising.

B. L. CROUCH, San Antonio, Texas.

WOULD BUY EWES.

A farmer in Kentucky has written us to the effect that he and two of his neighbors want a car of Western ewes between them and asks where in the West he could buy to best advantage.

We do not believe that it would pay any one to come West for only one or two cars of ewes for the expense on such a small number would amount to more than \$1.00 per head. We suggest that the way for these farmers to do is to place an order with their commission firm. This will probably mean that they will get better ewes and the expense will be much less.

MAXIMUM WOOL PRICES FIXED BY SWISS PURCHASERS

The Union of Swiss Woolen Goods Manufacturers has decided, according to the Textile Mercury of Manchester, England, to fix maximum purchase prices for wools. Per kilo of 2.2 pounds, these prices are: Coarse wools, washed, \$1.22; unwashed, \$0.81; medium wools, washed, \$1.29; unwashed, \$0.87; fine washed wools, \$1.35; unwashed, \$0.96. It is hoped, says the Mercury, that by this step further speculative rises in the wool and wool-waste consuming circles will have been stopped.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS ESTABLISHED

During the past twenty years the leading ranchmen of Argentina have been liberal and persistent buyers of breeding animals in Great Britain at prices that have at times seemed fairly startling. In fact, during all that time they have been such liberal bidders for "tops" that it has been difficult for American importers to compete for what has been sought on the other side of the water for American herds and flocks. It has for a generation past been hoped that at least a portion of this lucrative trade could be diverted from the mother country to the United States. It is a well understood fact that in most lines our breeders are at the present time producing purebred animals measuring fully up to the highest British standards. While occasional sales have been made, it is only recently that events seem to be shaping themselves in such way as to promise highly interesting developments in the near future as between North and South American producers.

The great European war has so disturbed normal commercial relations between Argentina and Europe that it is conceded on all hands that the time is now ripe for an active cultivation of friendly relations between the two

great republics. It is only a few weeks since that a very large and high class shipment of purebred Shorthorns were forwarded from New York to Buenos Aires. It has also been announced that the management of the International Live Stock Exposition has the acceptance of **Senor Carlos M. Duggan**, one of the leading ranch owners of Argentina, to attend the great Chicago show this year and **serve as judge of grade and crossbred bullocks**. Arrangements have also been made for another distinguished breeder, **Ricardo F. Pearson**, who is to come to the International show this year, and assist in awarding the prizes on purebred Shorthorns. On top of this now comes a cablegram from the management of the great breeding show of the Argentine, to be held in August, asking that a quartette of American judges be sent down to tie the ribbons on the Shorthorns, the Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus, the Lincoln sheep and draft horses. When it is recalled that the exhibit in the Shorthorn classes at the Argentine National Show frequently extends to more than 1,000 entries, the magnitude of that event is very clearly manifested.

Needless to say this evidence of a cordial desire on the part of our southern friends to establish more intimate relations gives great satisfaction to all

who have looked forward to the time when a larger business between the two nations can be transacted. The question of procuring men qualified to respond to this important call was one of the subjects before the regular spring meeting of the board of directors of the International Live Stock Exposition, held at the Saddle and Sirloin Club in Chicago on Tuesday last, and the following selections were made:

Buick

The Thinker

The buyer of a Valve-in-Head Buick Six is NOT a faddist. He is a thinker. He can NOT be "stampeded."

Men who will possess the upward of 66,000 Valve-in-Head Sixes long before the end of the 1916 season will have thought Six and Valve-in-Head months before they become owners. Their act of purchase is an outward manifestation of a conviction. A conviction based upon the two most vital of motor car essentials, **POWER** and **SMOOTHNESS**. Both are flexibility—efficiency—economy. Both are tried, tested and proven.

ASK FOR DEMONSTRATION. WE'LL BE DELIGHTED TO TAKE YOU FOR A "BUICK" RIDE—ANY TIME.

**RANDALL - DODD
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REO

If you were to ask us what, in our opinion, is the most important information we could give you about Reo cars—any model—at this time, we'd say unhesitatingly, "how to secure one."

Only way is to place your order now—immediately! Demand is tremendous—unprecedented even in the annals of Reo.

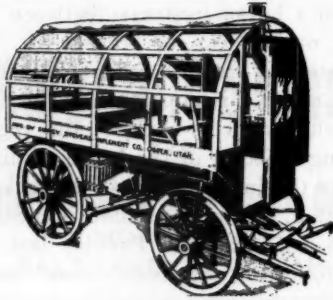
And over-demand is the normal condition with Reo.

So if you'd have a Reo and have it for early spring delivery—you'll have to order it well in advance of the date you'll want it delivered.

Make it a genuine order—pay a cash deposit—else we can't, in justice to other customers, reserve a Reo for you.

Do that and you'll be sure of your Reo.

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More room, more convenient
and more durable than any
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Absolutely Punctureproof

Double Service Tires are made
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This 100% greater wearing sur-
face naturally gives that much
more mileage and service. The
average of 12 miles of tough

fabric and one inch surface tread rubber
makes these tires absolutely punctureproof.

These tires excel all others for use in the
country over rough and rugged roads as well
as on hard pavements. They are as easy riding
and resilient as any other pneumatic tire—the
air space and pressure being the same.

They are the most economical and "care free"
tires made and are used where tires must be de-
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Many Double Service style tires are in use in the
U. S. government and European War service.

Our output is limited to a certain amount, but
for a short time we offer the following reduced
special prices as an Introductory Offer

PRICES

Tire Tubes		Tire Tubes	
30x3 in.	\$ 8.00 \$2.50	36x4 in.	\$17.45 \$4.05
30x3 1/2 in.	10.50 3.10	36x4 1/2 in.	21.50 5.00
32x3 1/2 in.	12.75 3.50	38x4 1/2 in.	25.50 5.75
32x4 in.	15.75 4.20	38x5 in.	30.00 6.20
34x4 in.	16.70 4.55	38x5 1/2 in.	36.50 6.00

All other sizes not included in above list
also furnished. Non-skids at 10% additional.

Terms: Payment with order at above special
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two or more tires. All
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Shorthorn judge, Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Hereford and Angus judge, Frank Van Natta; Lincoln Sheep judge, Robert Miller; draft horse judge, Robert B. Ogilvie. All these gentlemen have signified their willingness to serve, and they will probably start on their southern journey about the middle of July, returning to America in September.

This interchange of courtesies it is believed is certain to lead to a considerable development along the line of exporting purebred livestock from the United States to the southern continent.

BETTER METHODS IN UTAH.

The officers of the Forest Service believe that in Utah better methods of herding and handling sheep will result in greater financial returns to the owner as well as increasing the carrying capacity of the range. To bring about these reforms the Service will handle according to its own notions a few bands of Utah sheep during the present season. The Forest Service has secured some Idaho herders who are used to open herding and will put them in charge of its flocks. The Service will also lamb two bands of Utah ewes under its own methods. We have no doubt that the sheep handled by the Forest Service will make a far better showing than is made by the average Utah flocks.

INDIANA WILL WANT THEM.

"Lamb feeders' profits in Indiana were substantial last winter," said F. G. King, of the state experiment station at Lafayette, "and wherever I go I find anxious inquiry as to what western lambs are likely to cost next fall. On the other hand there is little interest in ewes. For that matter few people want breeding cattle. I believe next season's sheep and lamb feeding will be profitable, especially if we get a good corn crop as there will be an abundance of hay. It looks to me as though there will be money in producing mutton and wool, both for the breeder and feeder for years to come."

LAMB CROP REPORTS.

Advices from the West toward the latter part of May were that Idaho has a fair lamb crop, that Oregon and Washington were twenty-five per cent short, and that Montana would not have as many lambs as last year. The northern section of Wyoming has a full crop, but along the Union Pacific lambing results have been less satisfactory.

Losses in Texas have been much heavier than reported earlier in the season, this concerning both sheep and cattle. The drought lasted all winter, and live stock losses have been severe everywhere. The result will be a shortage of both calves and lambs.

J. E. P.

Whenever You Have Tire Trouble Refer to these Advantages of PENNSYLVANIA Oilproof VACUUM CUP TIRES

GUARANTEED not to skid on wet or greasy pavements, also returnable at full purchase price after reasonable trial.

GUARANTEED oilproof. V.C.'s save you money by eliminating oil rot and tread softening.

GUARANTEED for 6000 miles, with an average life nearer double that.

No other tires are sold on such a definitely satisfactory basis.

**THE SALT LAKE
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WESTERN DISTRIBUTORS



SENATOR DRAKE AN OPTIMIST

"After two good years in succession, it is not surprising that feeders are in good humor," said Senator W. A. Drake, one of the most extensive operators in Colorado. "A danger signal has been hoisted, however, and some of the forecasters insist that those who have been contracting unborn lambs at \$7.25@7.50 and up to \$7.60 in the West are riding for a fall. Sometimes I have a hunch that a bump is due, but on the whole I must confess to being an optimist. I have been feeding twenty-five years and during that time had only one bad year. That season we lost \$40,000, and had the bump occurred ten years before, it would probably have put us out of business, but we had been through a series of profitable seasons, had something to the good and were able to weather the storm. After two good years, feeders' appetites are whetted and if they could secure enough lambs, they would doubtless overdo the thing, but this is improbable. Consumptive demand is at high tide, wool is selling well and will continue on that basis, and the public appears to ignore cost in buying the product. Lon Stockwell asserted sometime ago that no man could feed sheep twenty years in succession without going broke, and my vanity is tickled by having discredited that claim.

"As speculators have been largely responsible for early contracting of lambs, I would not be averse to seeing a slump of \$1.00 per hundredweight, but I thought I could read the handwriting on the wall and have been an early buyer myself. Shortage signs are not hard to detect. Feed is undoubtedly a factor, and Colorado operations will be determined in a measure by the hay crop, but I do not think there will be more than enough lambs to go around as everybody wants them. Settlers in the West are not sheepmen. They all raise a few calves, which add to beef supply, but I cannot see where any material increase in wool and mutton is coming from. As a finisher, I would welcome

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an opportunity to reduce cost of filling feed lots, but it looks as though the breeder has hold of the thick end of the stick. I want to go on record with the prediction that eliminating the phenomenally high markets of the past two years both wool and live muttons will sell at materially higher figures than heretofore.

"Mutton, especially lamb, is good meat. It needs no booster. The American people like it and are willing to pay good prices. Feeders cannot hope to make big money all the time. There never was a profitable year when somebody did not lose; never a bad season when somebody did not make. Even this year there have been exceptions to the rule. Inability, ignorance and bad judgment cost a lot of money, and they are always with us. As a rule however, conditions are satisfactory. There will be a clamor for feeding stock next fall and prices will be high. Those who sold early will probably not regret it as some trades have been made that look so outrageously high that the buyer is ashamed to make the price public. I am a firm believer in the future of the business and predict that it will be profitable for both breeder and feeder."

ALL KILLING GOATS NOW.

Scarcity of sheep has forced practically all the packers to slaughter goats this year, and even this stock has been scarce. They have been killed by the thousands at Chicago, the Southwest being the chief contributor. Packers assert that they sell the product for what it is, but the public rarely hears anything about goat's flesh. Scarcity has advanced prices sharply, and such goats as sold at \$2.00 to \$2.50 per hundredweight a few years ago have realized \$5.25 to \$6.00 this year. Brushers have been in good demand. Each spring Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin buy thousands of goats for land-clearing purposes at Kansas City. In the fall they go to Chicago to have their throats slit.

Nothing is more uncertain than the

goat market, but two rules are applicable. Goats sell to maximum advantage in the spring, and prices are always highest when sheep are scarce. If mutton is abundant and reasonably cheap, little goats flesh can be forced into distributive channels. Goats marketed in the fall, after a summer brush cleaning campaign, rarely realize spring cost, the custom being to charge the deficiency to brush cleaning, which is apparently the sole reason why the north invest in this class of stock.

Value of the by-product is a factor, and if present conditions continue, a good market for goats is probable next fall. When sheep are plentiful, killers appraise goats at cull sheep prices, consequently speculation as to the probable course of the goat market involves the problem of ewe and wether supply.

Getting goats fat on a brush diet would be something akin to a miracle. Those who fatten them find it necessary to use grain at the termination of the brushing season. To secure good work by a band of ewes, wide range is necessary. Brushing is most effectively done in the spring when the growth is succulent; after September goats need other feed. To induce them to eat brush at any season, they must be starved down to the task.

While the prospect for a healthy goat market is excellent, those using the stock for clearing brush must be prepared to give it credit for that work. Owing to unusual scarcity of sheep, goats have been earning big prices, further enhanced by demand for brushers.

J. E. P.

OLD WETHERS.

The aged wether is almost a thing of the past in the range country, but here and there a few may be found. Recently an Oregon buyer picked 10,000 head of wethers ranging from two to five years old in the vicinity of Winnemucca, Nevada. The price paid ranged up to \$6.75 per head before shearing. They all came from the flocks of Basque sheepmen.